The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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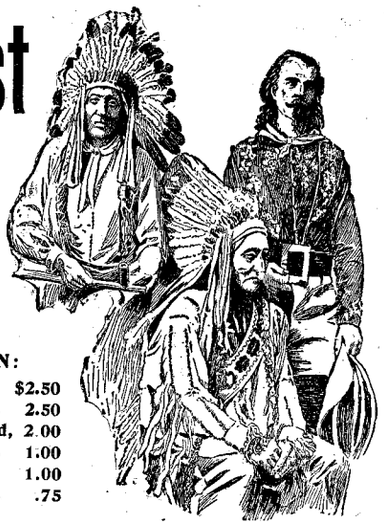

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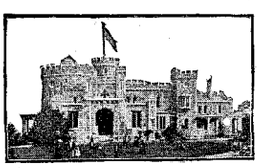

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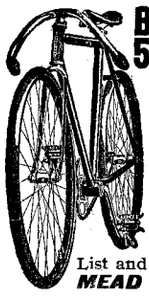

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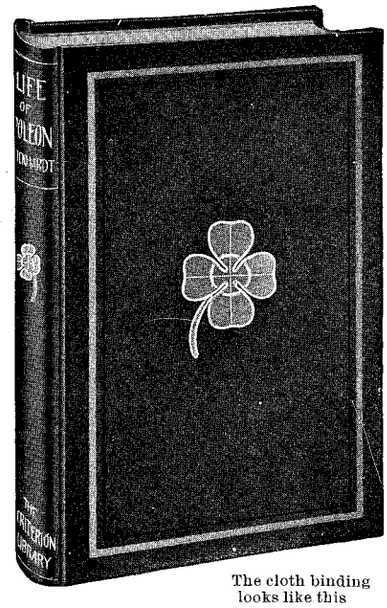

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE ASSAULT UPON PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

FOR the third time in the history of this country the hand of an assassin has been raised against the President. But whereas in the cases of Lincoln and Garfield there were strong partizan feelings to account for assassination, in the present instance, as many papers point out, it is difficult to conceive a motive for such a crime. Lincoln lived in troublesome times, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "when sectional hatred burned fiercely in the breasts of the defeated hosts of the South"; and Garfield was stricken during a period "when partizan rancor filled the land with angry contention and clamor"; but McKinley has ever sought to "maintain social peace and amity" and to "make friends of all men and enemies of none." *The Ledger* continues:

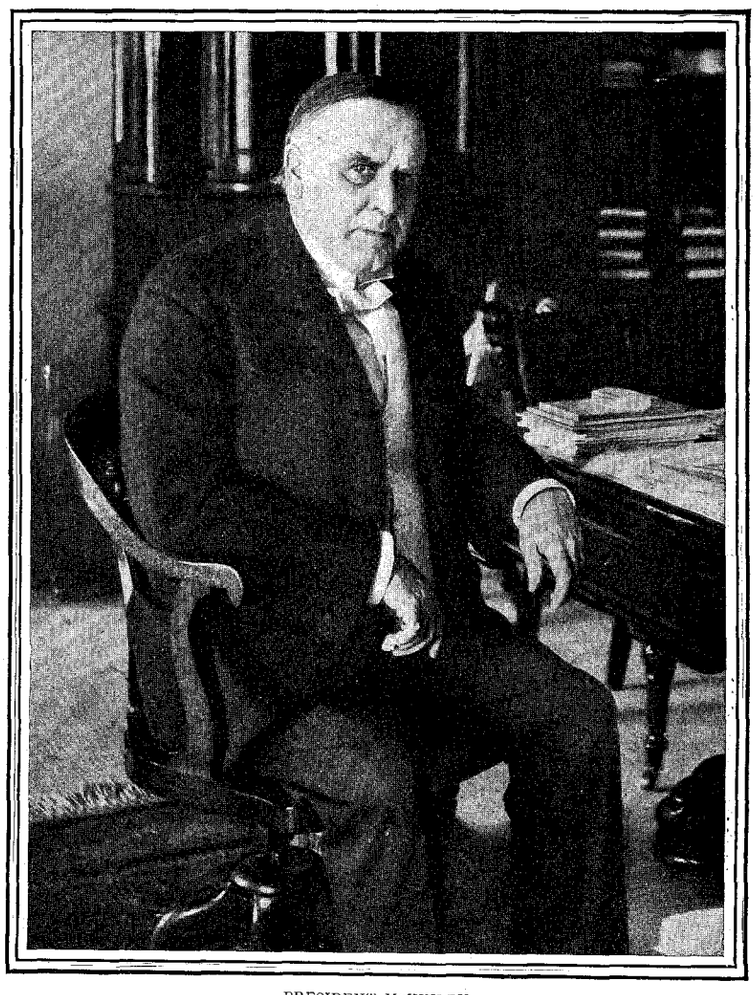
"At the moment his life was attempted he was engaged in a voluntary act of devotion to the public good. He went to Buffalo to add to the Exposition the dignity and prestige of his office. The duty he discharged was not mandatory; it was discretionary, and rendered through pure good-will and patriotic impulse. And it is worthy of note that only on the previous day the President had addressed a multitudinous audience of his countrymen on the vital policies of the time, and never during his entire public career had he spoken with more assured wisdom or courage. His address on that occasion was sentient with the spirit of the most sagacious statesmanship and patriotism; it was that of a shrewd, honest, brave, farseeing man of affairs; a recognition of economic conditions due to the changing influences of time and development.

"The President of the United States should have been at Buffalo immune from the perfidy of political, factional, or of personal enmity even. The faithful, willing servant of his countrymen, he was there in the sacred trust of serving them."

The attempted assassination of the President took place in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition, during a public reception. The events which immediately preceded the assault on Mr. McKinley are thus told by Secret Service Detective Ireland:

"A few moments before Czolgosz, the assassin, approached, a man came along with three fingers of his right hand tied up in a bandage, and he had shaken hands with his left. When Czolgosz came up I noticed he was a boyish-looking fellow, with an innocent face, perfectly calm, and I also noticed that his right hand was wrapped in what appeared to be a bandage. I watched him closely, but was interrupted by the man in front of him, who held on to the President's hand an unusually long time. This man appeared to be an Italian, and wore a short heavy black moustache. He was persistent, and it was necessary for me to push him along so that the others could reach the President. Just as he released the President's hand, and as the President was reaching for the hand of the assassin, there were two quick shots. Startled for a moment, I looked and saw the President draw his right hand up under his coat, straighten up, and, pressing his lips together, give Czolgosz the most scornful and contemptuous look possible to imagine. At the same time I reached for the young man and caught his left arm. The big negro standing just back of him, and who would have been next to take the President's hand, struck the young man in the neck with one hand, and with the other reached for the revolver, which had been discharged through the handkerchief, and the shots from which had set fire to the linen.

"Immediately a dozen men fell upon the assassin and bore him to the floor. While on the floor Czolgosz again tried to dis-



PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

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charge the revolver, but before he could point it at the President it was knocked from his hand by the negro. It flew across the floor, and one of the artillerymen picked it up and put it in his pocket. On the way down to the station Czolgosz would not say a word, but seemed greatly agitated."

The President's first thought, it is related in the press despatches, was for his wife. "Be careful about her. Don't let her know," he said. His second thought was for his assassin,—"Let no one hurt him." His third expression was one of regret lest he might be "the cause of trouble to the Exposition."

Mr. McKinley was wounded in the breast and the abdomen, and the physicians summoned to his attendance include Drs. P. M. Rixey, M. D. Mann, Roswell Park, Herman Mynter, Eugene Wasdin, and Charles McBurney. The physicians' statement, issued on the evening of the fatality, declared that the upper bullet wound was a trifling one. The lower bullet inflicted a very dangerous wound, penetrating the stomach, and necessitating the closing with silk sutures of the front and back walls of the stomach, but no other organic injuries were discovered.

The disappearance of every trace of factional or political bias in the press, in considering at this time the life and record of the President, is a striking feature of the newspaper comment. The most radical of the Democratic papers and the severest critics of the President's policy in the past join with the Republican press in paying warmest tributes to Mr. McKinley's character. The Washington *Times* (Dem.) declares that "personally, it would be hard to find an inhabitant of the continent who is as free from enemies as President McKinley." The New York *Journal* (Dem.) says:

"Honest efforts to obey the will of the people, a life devoted to that noblest of human pursuits, the duties of government, is rewarded by the bullet of the assassin.

"In all the breadth of the land whose laws he administered, whose will he studied and obeyed, there lives not one soul free from deepest regret, from heartfelt sorrow.

"Eighty millions of Americans and countless millions of men and women in all lands where simplicity of life and purity of character are loved mourn to-day. . . . . .

"What better farewell could Mr. McKinley possibly have addressed to the people of America and of the world than the conclusion of his address on Thursday last?

"'Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict; and that our real eminence rest in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but, more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence, and friendship which will deepen and endure. Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors and like blessings to all the peoples and powers of earth.'"

"To this prayer, which expresses so beautifully the aspiration of the typical American citizen, millions of his fellow Americans will add another for the President's prompt recovery, for his restoration to the nation and to the devoted wife."

From the kings and queens and presidents of the countries of the world, and from the leading European newspapers, have come messages expressing hope for the President's recovery and execration for the act of his assailant. The London *Times* declares that "President McKinley's personal character is respected both in our own country and by foreign nations, and the fatuous wickedness of the attempt on his life will meet with universal reprobation"; while the Berlin *National Zeitung* says that "the sympathy of the civilized world goes toward the dangerously wounded President." Such international expressions, remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, can not fail to bind the nations closer together. It says:

"The great tide of sympathy for the President's wound and of execration for the crime has flowed around the world. No land is absent and no people silent. Most of all, at this moment of overwhelming national sorrow, the English-speaking race, severed tho it be by all the seas and loyal to differing flags, feels the unity of common emotions, common sympathies, and an embracing love and regard for its greater figures as they draw near the veil, if it be Victoria at Osborne House or the plain farmer's son at Buffalo, no less revered and loved."

Interest has naturally centered very largely in the would-be assassin, and it seems probable that one of the most important results of the assault on the President's life will be a new attempt on the part of the European Powers, in conjunction with the United States, to suppress the anarchist propaganda. Leon Czolgosz, the assailant of the President, is of Polish blood. In a "confession," reported in several papers, he says, in part:

"I am an anarchist. I do not believe in the American form of government. My faith in this government was destroyed by Emma Goldman, whom I heard deliver lectures in New York a few years ago, and with whom I have since been in correspondence. I believe that any man who accepts the Presidency is a foe to the common people. He represents only the class of oppressors.

"I did my duty. I am sorry that Mr. McKinley has suffered. I intended to kill him, and I regret that I did not succeed.

"I hope that no one will mistake my position. I am not a common assassin. Personally, I had little to gain as a result of this act. The shot that I fired was for the benefit of all mankind. I intended to kill the President of the United States. Against Mr. McKinley as a man I could have no feeling. I have been told that he is a good man. I did not wish to inflict suffering upon his family, but in accomplishing my purpose I could not consider them. I say again that I did not assassinate the man. I intended to kill the President, because I believe it would have a good effect upon this country and upon all mankind."

Almost all the daily papers agree that in view of the present assault more repressive measures will have to be taken against the anarchists; but in discussing any proposed measures there is a great conflict of opinion. Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"The problem of dealing with a sect which embraces at once the most submissive non-resistants and the fiercest and most treacherous assassins is obviously difficult. The plan, occasionally proposed in some European monarchy, of destroying, root and branch, all professors of the anarchist creed is not to be thought of for a moment. There is no safety for the individual or for the republic if a citizen may not hold any personal belief whatever as to the proper theory of government. He may give his private assent to the doctrines of socialism, or of anarchism; or he may fancy that America should be ruled by the Man in the Moon. In any one of these supposed cases he may be a proper subject for a commission *de lunatico inquirendo;* but if competent alienists allow him to range at large, the civil authorities must remain quiet. To regulate by law private opinions as to religion or government would simply be a revival of that mode of inquisition and dragooning which has always been a disastrous failure."

The Post thinks that if arrest followed incendiary utterances and any attempt to incite to violence, the anarchist propaganda might be checked, but thinks that repressive measures must be undertaken cautiously, and that "the circumstances of each particular case must determine the course in regard to it." The Springfield *Republican* says:

"The plea of free speech, the pretext of political opinion, must no longer avail to protect what is simply a criminal organization. Its members should be dealt with as criminals, and should be put under the surveillance that attends criminals. Every man of them should be marked and followed by the oversight of the law, and be subject to arrest wherever found. There should be permitted no more publications of their evil teachings; there should be no more meetings allowed, no more street parades with 'Death to tyrants' and other angry legends on their banners; they should be driven to holes and corners. We have tried the plan of keeping everything in the open, and it has failed; now it is time to treat these conspirators to rigorous law. It might be well to consider whether the members of an

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anarchistic society should not be punished on the proof of that fact with imprisonment for life."

A Motiveless Crime.—"That such a President as McKinley should have been chosen as a victim is the greatest of marvels. No man ever stood at the head of this nation who had fewer enemies. Tho under his first administration this nation was forced to go to war with a foreign Power, yet he has been a man of peace, and during his terms there has come to this country an era of prosperity such as it has never before known in all its history. Through the wise foreign policy pursued by him large additions have been made to our territory, new markets have been added, and every American industry has received the greatest benefit from the excellent use of the results of our war with Spain. None rejoiced more than he to see the nation again at peace, and the opening of his second term—after a reelection by an enormous majority of the American voters—found the way clear for him to make a record as President of the United States never surpassed by any of his predecessors. He has won for himself the esteem, respect, and even the love of the whole people of this country, and in foreign lands he is justly counted as one of the wisest statesmen America has ever produced."—*The Baltimore American.*

Sympathy for Mrs. McKinley.—"The deep feeling of anxiety over the President's condition will be everywhere accompanied with the most profound sympathy for his estimable wife. Frail in health, she has had the constant and vigilant care of her devoted husband during their thirty years of married life. It is the belief of those best acquainted with their domestic life that excepting for the watchful attention of the President, hardly ever relaxed even for a day, Mrs. McKinley would not have survived the attacks of disease and the strain she has undergone as the first lady of the land.

"The devotion of the President was fully reciprocated by the faithful wife. Her greatest pleasure in life has been that of witnessing the success of her husband. She has been his constant companion, not only at home but in his travels. Rarely has he gone on a journey, even for a day, without his wife as a companion. She was with him yesterday on his trip to Niagara Falls, and excepting for the fatigue of the journey would probably have been at his side at the moment when the assassin made his mad attempt on the President's life. . . . . .

"The example the President and his wife have set before the world for marital devotion can not fail to have a beneficial effect. The world is richer and better for such lives, and it is indeed a dark day when they are torn asunder by the foul hand of an assassin."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

An Epoch of Assassinations.—"The nineteenth century ran red with the blood of rulers, beginning in 1801 with the killing of the Czar Paul of Russia by some of his nobles. There were over 50 assassinations or attempts at assassinations of ruling statesmen and crowned heads, beginning with the Czar Paul and ending with President McKinley. But a clear distinction can be drawn between those which occurred prior to 1894 and those which have crowded the few years since Carnot fell. . . . . .

"The assassination of President Carnot in 1894 was the first avowed work of the modern revolutionary anarchists, whose propaganda of murder is aimed against all government of whatever character and however liberal and free. Every assassination and attempt at assassination since then have been their work. They have been exceedingly busy and their bloody harvest has been uncommonly fruitful. Within seven years they have shot the presidents of the two greatest republics in the world, besides killing the monarch of a great Power, the Empress of another great Power, the prime minister of still another European kingdom, and have attempted the life of the heir to Britain's throne."—*The Springfield Republican.*

A Socialist View.—"The attempted assassination of President McKinley has come as a severe shock upon the public. It speaks well for the moral sense of man that, despite the increasing frequency of such mischievous deeds, the human mind fails to become habituated to the thing. As France, and Germany, and Italy, and England, even Japan, together with all the other foreign nations in the sisterhood of civilized states, are each stirred to their profoundest depths every time a son of theirs steeps his hand in human blood, blinded to the insane length of committing political murder, so is America. Her moral sense also revolts when such of her sons as Booth, the assassin of Lincoln; Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield; Norcross, the would-be dynamiter of Russell Sage; Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter Harrison; together with the assassin or assassins of Governor Goebel of Kentucky, and also many others, too numerous to mention, resort to the felony of political crime. And it goes without saying that the Socialist—the man up in moral and intellectual indignation at that insidious system of cannibalism called 'Capitalism'—shares the common sentiment, and feels the shock strongest, every time such attempts are perpetrated in defiance of the moral and the intellectual progress of society."—*The New York Daily People.*

No Need for Financial Unrest.—"There is not the slightest ground for making his danger the occasion of alarm for the financial and commercial prospects of the country. These rest on too stable a basis to be affected by anything that can happen to the occupant of the Executive chair of the republic. There are no elements, political or other, which President McKinley holds in control which the failure of his grasp might let loose to the detriment either of national tranquillity or national prosperity. Apprehension in regard to the stability of the foundation on which financial confidence rests would, at such a time, be as insensate as the crime which was made the occasion of it. Profoundly as every sentiment of patriotism and of regard, alike for the President and his great office, must be stirred by the wanton assault of yesterday, let there be no hectic excitement or hysterical ebullitions of unrest over the condition of affairs to which the health of the President bears a merely sentimental relation."—*The New York Journal of Commerce.*

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH IN BUFFALO.

THE President's address at the Pan-American Exposition grounds the day before the assault was made upon his life is given a new significance by the tragedy that followed its utterance. The press comment that greeted what was regarded as an unusually important and significant utterance on commercial problems is merged in sentiments expressing the gravest solicitude for the President's life.

The President's speech, which is viewed as an exceptionally felicitous one by papers of every political hue, was devoted in large part to the growing magnitude of American commerce and the necessity of trade reciprocity. He said:

"Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor. The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

"If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed, for

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revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

The President's remarks are regarded in many quarters as marking a very important departure from views previously held by him. The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) declares that his speech was "a frank and unreserved confession that the country has outgrown its Chinese-wall tariff policy," and thinks his utterances "amazing" when it is considered that they emanated from "the statesman whose name is associated with the McKinley tariff act." "If, a few years ago, Mr. McKinley had given utterance to such opinions," adds the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), "he would have been denounced as an heretical free-trader, desirous of breaking down the national system under which alone American industry had and could prosper." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), a stanch Free-Trade advocate, finds it most gratifying to note the broadening of the President's policy, and holds that his attitude is not necessarily inconsistent with his former stand. It says:

"It is quite admissible for anybody to say that the times have changed, and that we should change with them; that the policy of restriction and exclusiveness which was proper a dozen years ago is no longer desirable; that a system which was intended to build up certain manufactures by tariffs, and enable them to compete in the world's markets, is neither justifiable nor profitable after the manufacturers have proved their ability to undersell foreigners in foreign markets. . . . . .

"It is a sufficient justification for Mr. McKinley to say that he has learned much respecting foreign trade, as well as concerning the coinage of silver, since 1890, when he suppported the Sherman bill as the nearest approach to free coinage that was then possible. Even Solon said that he learned as he grew older, and this privilege must be conceded also to great men of the present day."

Even the Protectionist papers commend the utterance of the President. For example, the New York *Press* (Rep.) says that the President has adopted the "ultra-Protectionist" interpretation of the term "reciprocity," and that he "stands on this subject where all Republican Presidents have stood since Chester A. Arthur, in 1885, negotiated the Spanish and San Domingan treaties, and thereby inaugurated the reciprocity policy."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) says:

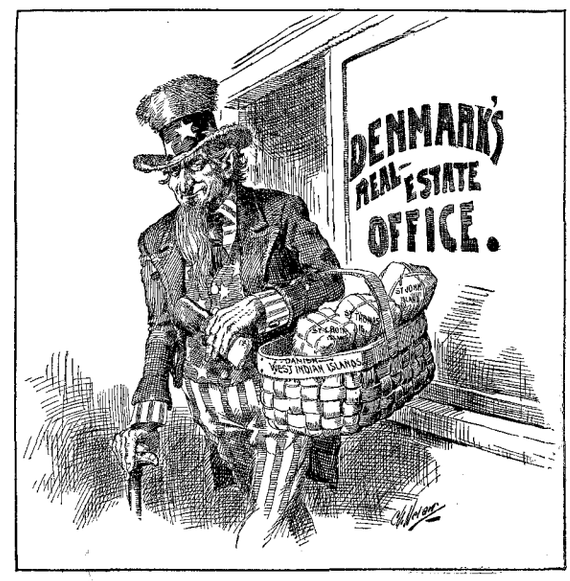
"Nothing can stop the movement for an enlightened and far-seeing policy with respect to our trade relations. It is only ignorance which prompts the Chinese tariff organs to try to create the impression that the demand for reciprocity is fraught with peril to American trade or to American manufactures. A sufficient commentary on so weird a notion is found in the action by the National Association of Manufacturers. In accordance with instructions given at the national convention, held last spring, the executive committee met in this city recently to consider the advisability of calling a reciprocity convention. The decision in favor of the convention was unanimous, and of the 1,200 leading manufacturers from all parts of the United States, who compose the National Association, practically all had given their approval to the reciprocity meeting, which will be held this fall in some Western or Southern city not yet chosen."

The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), too, thinks that added significance is given to the President's utterance by the action of the National Association of Manufacturers. This is a timely move," it says; "it will serve to enlighten the people and to strengthen the hands of the President, who doubtless will urge upon Congress next winter the salutary policy which he outlined and which Congress should adopt speedily."

Some of the English papers affect to see in the President's address a purpose of hostility to European Powers and a disposition to carry the Monroe Doctrine to an extreme. This interpretation, declares the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.), has no basis in fact. The speech was rather, it maintains, "a temperate and conciliatory response to the schemes of Count Goluchowski and the defiant attitude of continental journals. They had represented the United States as a dog in the manger; the President now assures them that Americans must repudiate the notion that they can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. He has called the commercial hostility of Europe to take counsel with him in order to avert a tariff war."

PURCHASING THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

ACCORDING to a despatch (neither confirmed nor denied officially) from Copenhagen, the new Danish ministry has "finally accepted the terms offered by the United States" for the three West Indian islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John. Negotiations for the purchase of these islands have been in progress for nearly forty years. The price for which the islands are to be bought is, it is said, $4,480,000, and the Danish Government stipulates that, if the transfer be made, the inhabitants



IT'S BETTER TO BUY THEM THAN TO FIGHT FOR THEM.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

shall enjoy free trade with this country and become full-fledged citizens. The Philadelphia *North American* says of the transaction:

"The Danish islands have no real commercial value to us. Their population numbers only 32,000, and the entire area of the three islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John is only 132 square miles. But St. Thomas possesses one of the finest harbors in the West Indies. In other hands than ours it must be a constant menace to our safety—a menace that will become greater when we build the interoceanic canal. Altho $4,480,000, the price asked by Denmark, may appear too high for an unprofitable piece of territory, when the strategic value of the islands is taken into consideration it is folly to haggle over the precise terms of the bargain.

"We have already safeguarded our interests in Cuba and Porto Rico. With the Danish West Indies in our possession we will have greatly extended and strengthened our coast fortifications. As opportunity presents itself we should work out this policy to its logical conclusion and secure control of every naval base and port of refuge in the vicinity of our shores. Not that there is immediate prospect of our being attacked, but should attack come we must be prepared to render it as little formidable as possible. By physical location all the islands in the West Indian seas are appurtenant to the United States. They are our natural outposts. Without them we are exposed to assault by any enemy that may arise. Reason and prudence bid us take them

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over by purchase or peaceable cession as fast as their present owners can be induced to part with them."

"Except for strategic purposes," observes the Baltimore *Sun* also, "it is doubtful whether the Danish West Indies are worth even the expenditure of a dollar. They have paid little revenue into the treasury of Denmark—not nearly enough to defray the cost of the government of the islands." The New York *Sun*, however, thinks that in time the islands will become a commercial asset, and declares:

"In the time of sailing craft, St. Thomas was the main entrepôt of European trade with the Antilles, the haven in which merchant fleets assembled to wait for their convoys, and the principal port of call in West Indian waters. Not only, however, will St. Thomas and the sister islands of Santa Croix and St. John be eminently useful to us from their proximity to one of the great trade routes of the world; it is equally certain that, under the American flag, they will recover their former agricultural prosperity, and be what they once were, self-supporting, if not actual producers of revenue for the mother country. St. Thomas, the soil of which is relatively poor, used to be covered with sugar plantations, and in Santa Croix, even now, notwithstanding the depression of the industry, a good deal of sugar-cane is grown. . . . . .

"There is no doubt that the white residents, being accustomed to self-government, will make excellent citizens, and they, on their part, fully understand how much they have to gain from the free access of their native sugar to the American market. We have, in fine, reason to believe that, under American auspices, the port of Charlotte Amalie or St. Thomas will again become the emporium of West Indian trade."

A PLEA FOR THE DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY.

THE renewed prominence that is being given to Turkish affairs by the failure of the Sultan to meet his financial obligations to France, following closely upon the strained relations existing until recently between this country and the Ottoman empire, has revived in many quarters the demand for the entire dismemberment of Turkey. "The Turk is one of the things that must go, as an obstruction to civilization," remarks the Minneapolis *Journal*, which further expresses the hope that Abdul Hamid may be the last Sultan at Constantinople. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* adds:

"Turkey is staggering under loads of debts which are becoming heavier and heavier every year. Even if the Sultan had the disposition to meet his obligations, he lacks the power. His crimes, as shown by the massacres which are periodically reported from Armenia and other portions of his domain, still continue without material interruption. Nothing except the asinine jealousies and rivalries of the great nations prevents the settlement of the Turkish question in the only way that it ever can be settled, and that is by driving the Turk into his Asiatic dominions, and keeping him there. Throughout all the centuries of his occupation of a section of Southeastern Europe the Turk has simply camped there. In the midst of civilization he remains a savage. He is still, throughout all the ages which have passed since his conquest of Constantinople, an alien and an invader. His hand is against every man among his neighbors, and every man's hand ought to be against him. In the present era of good feeling among the great nations of Europe the removal of the Turk ought not to be beyond the powers of peaceful diplomacy. It should be possible in 1901 to correct the mistake made by Alexander at Tilsit in 1807, and to pack the Turk back into Asia."

DAME EUROPA: "Now, boys, don't all speak for the wishbone."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

In similar vein, the Atlanta *Constitution* declares its belief that the growing power of Russia and the new realinement of the European Powers is inevitably paving the way for Turkey's dismemberment. The old balance of power between European countries has been destroyed, it says, and Russia's ambitions are stretching out in the direction of the Sultan. It continues:

"There can be no doubt that the end of the Turk is imminent. There are but three courses open to the diplomacy of Europe:

"1. Allow Russia to seize the empire.

"2. Extend the authority of Greece over the Turkish empire, thus maintaining the present balance; or,

"3. General European war, the result of which no man can foresee.

"The situation is grave indeed, and the coming conflict is but a matter of time."

A Proposed Civic Object-Lesson.—An interesting resolution was presented by Mr. Albert Kelsey, the Philadelphia architect, at the recent session of the American League of Civic Improvement in Buffalo, and adopted by that body, petitioning the management of the St. Louis Exposition to make provision for an exhibit that shall represent "municipal art and the science of modern city making." Says the Boston *Herald*:

"Such an idea, if developed to its full and easily practicable possibilities, would create at St. Louis an exhibition within an exhibition, a sort of civic Midway Plaisance upon a scale large enough to illustrate modern city making in all countries and in all its phases. A large section of the ground would have to be set aside for the purpose if the idea is to be adequately carried out. There would be a Civic Arts building for exhibiting representations of notable municipal improvements, including models, plans, maps, and photographs—the models to show in plaster, or similar material, such things as public buildings, bridges, and artistic street equipments. The outdoor section should be devoted to representation of ideal city streets and public places, with opportunities for street pageantry, for showing street-lighting methods, with types of the best designs for lamp-posts as employed in European cities; systems of sanitation; the treatment of various kinds of formal areas in congested centers, including the intelligent grouping of public utilities; commendably legitimate and inoffensive ways of providing public advertising, both for daylight and night-time purposes; and a showing of the proper architectural and decorative accessories for parks and other departments of municipal organization. There should also be a civic bureau of information and a library for all manner of statistics, reports, and other data made easy of access."

"Such a feature," remarks the Boston *Herald*, further, "would furnish object-lessons for civic progress whose influence for good would be inestimable." The Rochester *Post-Express* believes that if this opportunity is embraced, there may come from the West "the most notable artistic impetus, measured by practical results, that the United States has ever had."

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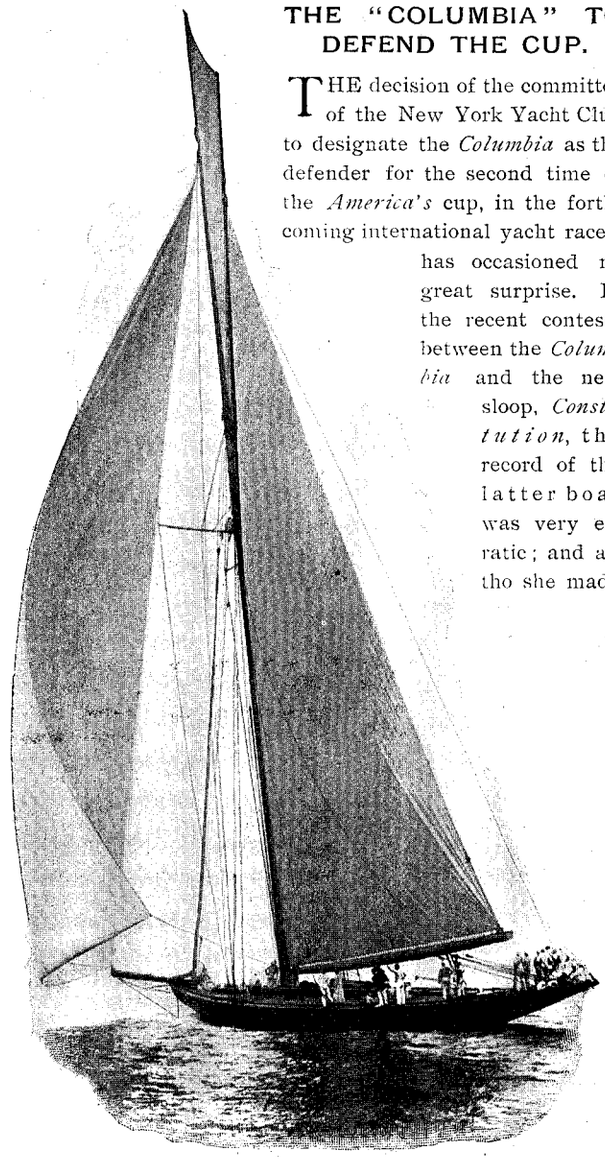
THE "COLUMBIA" TO DEFEND THE CUP.

THE decision of the committee of the New York Yacht Club to designate the *Columbia* as the defender for the second time of the *America's* cup, in the forthcoming international yacht races, has occasioned no great surprise. In the recent contests between the *Columbia* and the new sloop, *Constitution*, the record of the latter boat was very erratic; and altho she made a good showing in the earlier contests, she has of late been getting slower and slower and lost both of the formal trial races. "The unprecedented has happened in America's cup history," remarks the New York *Press*, "and a defender will be called upon to answer a second challenge. This is indeed a singular reversal of conditions from the beginning of the trial season, when it seemed that the *Shamrock II.*, and not the *Constitution*, would have to yield the palm to her predecessor." "There can be no question of the wisdom of the committee in selecting the *Columbia*," adds the Boston *Transcript;* "had the *Constitution* been selected and lost the cup in the races, universal condemnation would have been the portion of the committee. Furthermore, the *Columbia* is better now than she was in the yacht races two years ago, as a yacht almost invariably improves in her second season and becomes trained to the work which she is called upon to do." The New York *Sun* is almost alone in declaring that a wrong choice has been made and in calling for a reversal of the decision. "It can not be said," contends *The Sun*, "that the committee which has chosen the *Columbia* has done everything possible to make certain which is the better boat. . . . The *Columbia* has been chosen when at her best, while the *Constitution* was at her worst. To improve the boat selected is morally impossible. That the other would be improved was a moral certainty." In quite an opposite strain, the Philadelphia *Record* says:

"It goes without saying, of course, that the fullest measure of public confidence and support will be accorded to the old cup defender in her renewed position of primacy. The challenge committee—albeit perhaps unwittingly—has made an immensely popular selection in conferring upon *Columbia* the unprecedented honor of defending the cup for two series in succession. Knowing that it is clearly America's best against England's best, the people will manifest an interest in the successive races far keener than could have been aroused by any closely circumscribed syndicate enterprise projected into the world of sport. The popular feeling of unconcern as to the future disposal of the America cup, so unmistakably evinced during the desperate efforts of the new boat's sponsors to crowd *Columbia* to the rear, will be displaced by a sentiment of genuine popular interest and sound sporting enthusiasm. Weather permitting, the forthcoming contests between *Shamrock II.* and *Columbia* off Sandy Hook should prove the most exciting, most closely contested, and most thoroughly representative of national and international spirit that have been witnessed since British pride impelled British yachtsmen to cross the Atlantic on cup-hunting expeditions."



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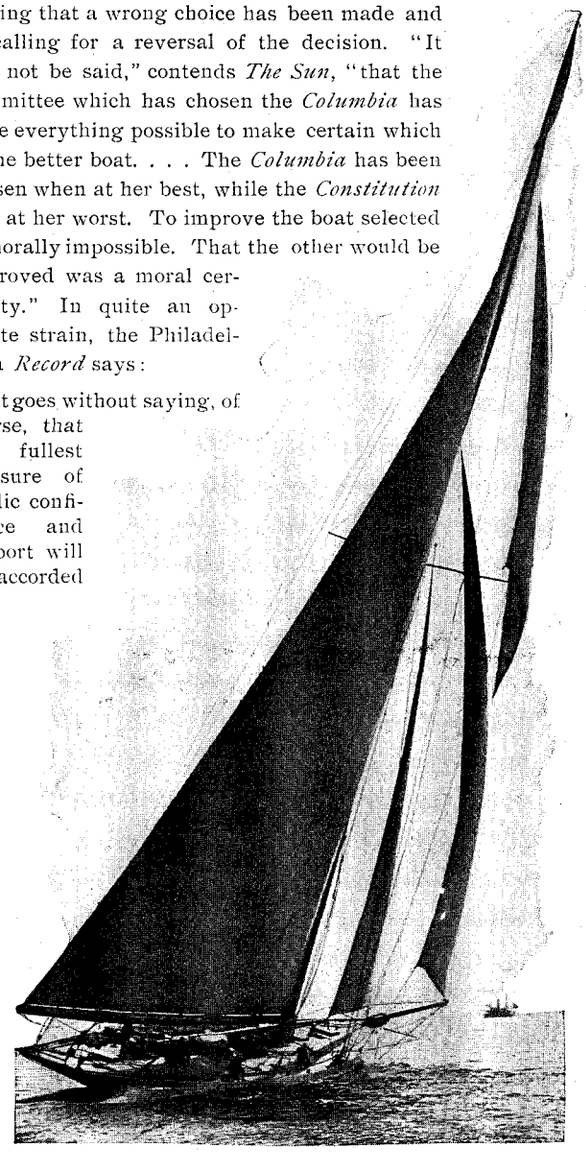

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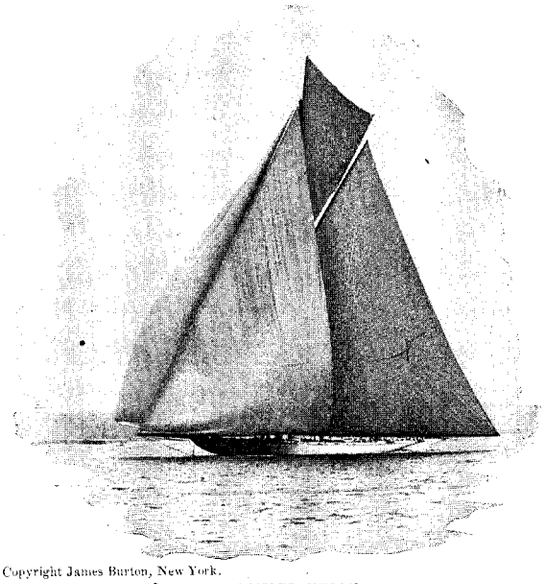
THE COLUMBIA.



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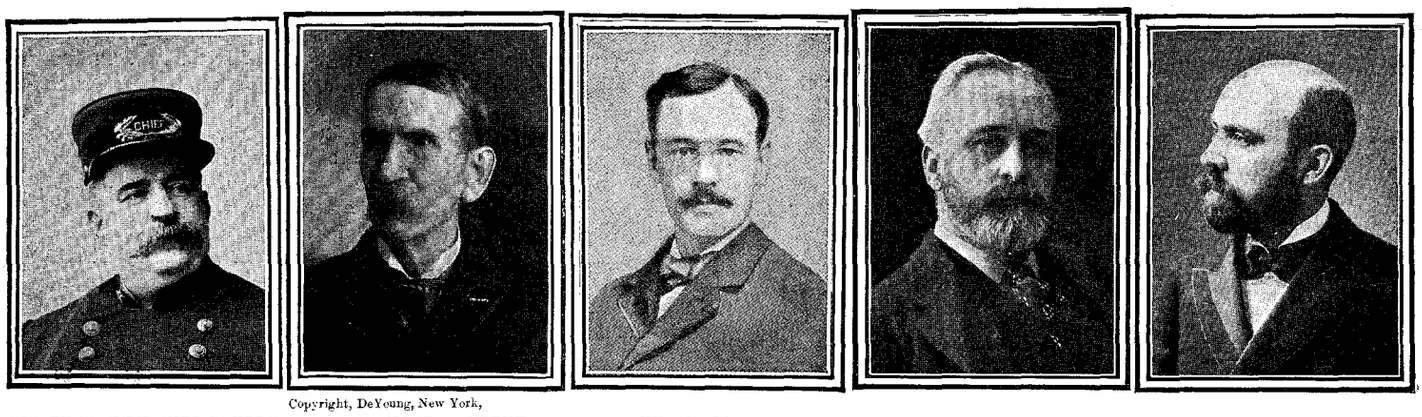

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DEPUTY-COMMISSIONER DEVERY. COMMISSIONER MURPHY. JUSTICE JEROME. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY PHILBIN. FRANK MOSS.

THE PRINCIPALS IN NEW YORK'S POLICE SCANDAL.

POLICE CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK AGAIN.

THE continued charges of police corruption in New York, and the pursuit and prosecution of police captains, wardmen, and policemen continue to supply a prominent topic in the metropolis and will undoubtedly furnish a leading feature in the anti-Tammany campaign this fall. The Whitney-Dillon disclosures of an organized "tipping" system to disorderly resorts through the medium of Police Headquarters; the indictment and sentence to five years' imprisonment of Wardman Bissert, and the subsequent indictment of his superior, Captain Diamond, each for complicity in the protection of a disorderly house; the discovery of Captain Gannon in a disorderly resort which he had been vainly petitioned by the residents of his district to suppress; the revolt of Policeman O'Neil, who accused Deputy Commissioner Devery to his face of countenancing a system of "shakedowns," by which privileges are purchased in the apportionment of police work; and the protest of the Merchants' Association, addressed to Commissioner Murphy, against the corruption and incompetency of the force, have formed a serial story of the most sensational kind which has called forth denunciations in the most scathing terms from the New York newspapers. Even the Democratic papers join with the Republican press in their indictment of policy inefficiency. The New York *Journal* (Dem.) clamors for the removal of Deputy Commissioner Devery and his fellow officials, declaring that "exposure has followed exposure until impudence itself is abashed," and that "there can be no longer a pretence that the police department of New York represents the enforcement of law, the guardianship of order, or anything else but open, shameless partnership with vice and crime." The New York *World* (Dem.) says:

"Devery has come to regard the 7,000 policemen as incapable of making a stand against the autocratic power with which the law and the ring clothe him. They have been used as 'beaters-in' for the vile revenues from the dives. They have been employed in all of the scores of disgraceful ways in which government 'for my own pocket all the time' finds it necessary to use force or a show of force. And finally, they have themselves been robbed by their superiors, robbed by the politicians, made to pay for transfers and assignments, savagely punished on charges of 'insubordination' if they resisted.

"To the onlooker the spectacle of so many men—intelligent, brave, and naturally honest—submitting without a murmur would have been incredible did he not realize the enormous power of the inside ring."

Foremost in the prosecution of the accused officials have been District Attorney Philbin, whom ex-Governor Roosevelt appointed to succeed Mr. Asa Bird Gardiner; Justice Jerome, who has taken so prominent a part in the recent "raids" on disorderly resorts; and Frank Moss, former president of the board of New York police commissioners and the counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Mr. Moss characterizes the metropolitan police force as an agency whose chief function seems to be that of "providing political funds and enriching politicians." "Its degeneration," he says, writing in *Collier's Weekly* (September 7), "has progressed so far that it has alliances not only with liquor sellers and gamblers, but also with procurers, thieves, highwaymen, swindlers, and many other criminals. With its increase of power there have come an arrogance and brutality that have made decent people in many districts dread the policemen." In considering the question of how present evils may be remedied, Mr. Moss says:

"While the control of the police department remains a chief function of the dominant party in our municipal politics we can not look to the acts of the legislature for relief from corruption. The supreme duty of the people in this crisis is to put the police department into the hands of an administration that will dissolve all social, political, and financial alliances between it and criminals, and that will administer it for the benefit and protection of all the people without reference to their political creeds. A majority of the policemen would welcome such control.

"There are three points in which the present law should be improved: (*a*) The governor's power to remove the commissioner of police should be abolished; (*b*) the power of the courts to review and reverse the dismissal of policemen from the force should be removed or curtailed; (*c*) under the present corrupt conditions, the commissioner should be enabled to use a limited outside secret service."

In brief, Mr. Moss maintains that nothing vital can be accomplished until the present "venal administration" is overthrown root and branch; and then the city officials must be given unqualified home rule to work out their own problem.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SO far the lynchers have not used the ax. They prefer the stake to the chops.—*The Detroit Journal.*

THE Sultan of Turkey is no diplomat. He can't lie without being caught.—*The Boston Journal.*

MANILA is to have trolley lines. This is a surer way of killing the insurgents.—*The Baltimore American.*

Some persons are thinking that after the inquiry Admiral Cervera may figure as the real hero of Santiago.—*The Washington Star.*

A NEW JERSEY man stole part of a railroad bed without doing it via Wall Street. Of course, he was arrested.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE people of Mississippi have just refused to send an ex-convict to the legislature. Perhaps they want to give him a chance to reform.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"IT takes a brave man to be a policeman," said the New York taxpayer. "It does," answered the reformer; "on the theory that conscience doth make cowards of us all."—*The Washington Star.*

ACCORDING to a contemporary, Germany is just aching to start trouble with the United States. Germany would ache much worse after the trouble got under way.—*The Kanas City Journal.*

IN trying to break into the international yacht race Mr. Lawson continues to encounter all the difficulties that beset the way of every third-party movement in this country.—*The Salt Lake Herald.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

IS A REVIVAL OF THE IRISH TONGUE PROBABLE?

AT the convention of the Gaelic League of America in Chicago the week before last, pleas for the study of Irish music and Irish history were presented by several speakers, one of whom said:

"In a few years Ireland will be a bilingual country. The Anglo-Saxon will be employed only for trade and business, while the mother tongue will be the language for social uses. The Welsh speak two languages; the Irish shall do so."

Mr. Michael Davitt, according to *The Irish World*, has said recently that the names of the streets now being put up in Dublin are in Irish and in Gaelic characters, that the schoolboys in that city salute one another in the national tongue, and that priests and people are lending enthusiastic approval to the restoration of the old language. *The Irish World* reports also a speech of the Very Rev. Canon Keller, of Youghal, in Munster County, Ireland, which describes the Gaelic revival as "a splendid revolution," saying:

"In olden times, when an Irish clan was sorely pressed by the invader, they claimed the aid of a neighboring tribe by asking help for the sake of the old tongue of the Gael, and so that mighty gathering had come to give support and countenance to the efforts that were being made everywhere through the land for the revival of the Irish language and to register a vow that, tho the invader had deprived them of many things, their native language should never die. He hoped the day was not far distant when Irish men and women would once more think in Irish, speak Irish, read and write Irish, and, if he might say so, dance in Irish also. What a splendid revolution it would be, and how worthy of their old race, if they could eliminate from their midst those wretched amusements in the shape of fast dances, those foreign importations that were alike repugnant to Irish decency and Irish feeling. In that parish of Youghal they had five Catholic schools in every one of which the Irish language was taught."

The editorial comment of *The Irish World* (August 10) is as follows:

"This work on behalf of the national language of Ireland means a great deal. The more we study its significance the more we shall recognize its importance in many ways. With the restoration of the Irish tongue will come the restoration of Irish ideas. Through the medium of the English language men have come to imbibe English ideas. Large numbers of the Irish are half Anglicized. Even men who imagine themselves Irish Nationalists, many of them, take Anglicized views of things. With the restoration of the Irish language will come an Irish literature, Irish music, Irish dances, Irish games, Irish customs, Irish stories. With the coming of all these things (with the Irish church preaching to Irish congregations in the language of Patrick and Columba) there will be an Irish Ireland. Then Ireland will be truly a nation, with all the notes of a nation, distinct and apart from all others; and, therefore, dressed in her own individuality, she will be respected by all others, who now fail to recognize her, or know her only as a sort of Anglicized annex of England."

The Chicago *Tribune* sees a political as well as a literary significance in the Gaelic revival, and says (August 28):

"It is easy to understand the reasons which have led the Irish to undertake the study of their ancient language. There is in the first place the instinctive love for what is one's own and for what, besides, is beautiful. That the Gaelic is beautiful no one who knows it denies. It is said to be peculiarly well adapted to the conveying of emotional and religious sentiment, in confirmation of which one often hears quoted the saying of one of the Dukes of Argyll that to address his sovereign he would choose English, to address the lady of his affections, French, but to address his God, Gaelic. But it is not only regard and affection for the past that commends the study of Irish. . . . The revival of a national language is the forging of a national weapon for use against what Mr. Thomas O'Donnell calls 'poisonous English literature' and the 'ubiquitous, soulless Saxon.' It is supposed, and reasonably, that nothing could do more to separate England and Ireland than a diversity of tongues. . . . If the Irish people, as a whole, spoke Irish the result would be, of course, that the Englishman would seem more than ever before a stranger and an alien, while his government would assume still more strongly the appearance of a foreign yoke. The outcome of the matter will be of the greatest interest, for the Gaelic revival has more than its antiquarian aspect. It is a political force."

THE PASSING OF COMIC OPERA.

EDMOND AUDRAN, composer of "Olivette" and "The Mascotte," died a few days ago, and his passing away furnishes occasion for comment upon the thriving condition of musical comedy as contrasted with the departed popularity of that class of genuine light opera with which Audran's name is identified. A writer in *The Anglo-American* (August) calls attention to this contrast. Musical comedy both in England and America seems now to stand and to have stood for some time past in the first rank of successes scored in the realm of things theatrical. Yet, strange to say, as similar as musical comedy is to comic opera, the former seems to be growing in popular favor while of the latter there is a growing popular abandonment.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* regrets the passing of comic opera in this wise:

"The school of which Audran was a shining light is as dead as Cæsar's ghost. In its place has come in either farce comedy, dominated by a group of knockabout comedians, with vulgar inanity substituted for wit, and music tinkling like tunes played upon a banjo, or else a spectacle with the stage filled with hand some women against a background of showy scenery, with an incidental comedian and several incidental dancers, and some music of about the same quality as that which accompanies the knockabout comedian. The change is not for the better, and the death of Audran serves to show what a distance we have gone along the road to commonplace since the days when Gilbert and Sullivan were in their prime in London. They made what had been merely an amusement into an art form without destroying its entertaining qualities. They proved the possibility of stage wit without grossness and of charming stage pictures without tights."

Speaking of Audran's art, the Philadelphia *Enquirer* (August 29) says that while his music is not so sparkling or so original as that of Offenbach, nor so graceful and refined as that of Lecocq, nor so popular as that of Planquette, yet he received less than his due share of appreciation because at the time he was at his best there were so many others who, even more successfully than he, were supplying the operatic stage with now almost forgotten masterpieces:

"Strauss, with his 'Merry War' and his 'Prince Methuselem'; Suppe, with his 'Boccaccio' and his 'Fatinitza'; Genee, with his 'Sea Cadet'; Millocker, with his 'Beggar Student' and 'Burgomaster,' were all in active production, were all furnishing the street organs with new themes and the public with fresh entertainment, while Gilbert and Sullivan, with the triumphant production of 'Pinafore,' had just entered upon that remarkable series of productions which wrought a kind of revolution in the public taste and in the musical world. Among these Audran had his place, but it was not the largest place, nor did he hold it the longest. Fashions change in music as in other things, and presently the public which had been laughing at the ditty of the whale and had been applauding and encoring the turkey-gobble duet had turned its attention in other directions."

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THE INFLUENCE OF IBSEN.

FRESH editions of several of Ibsen's works have lately appeared in England, and very recently a translation of "The League of Life," has been imported and published by an American house. Of late, too, in journals of literary criticism, here and abroad, estimates of Ibsen's past and present influence are being made with a degree of emotion that recalls the feeling of a few years ago when the playwright's very name was a war-cry. One view of the man and his work as "a reformer" is given in London *Literature* (August 17):

A RECENT PORTRAIT OF IBSEN.

"What seemed so impossible in regard to the teaching of the Norwegian dramatist ten or fifteen years ago has come to pass. Ibsen was branded here [in England], as in Germany and in Scandinavia, as an utterly despicable writer; but time proves, as Disraeli once wrote, that worthless people are often merely people worth knowing. Without any intention or wish to 'sedulously ape' Ibsen, many European playwrights, including our own, have been, perhaps unknowingly, influenced by his work. The most unlikely people in the world have been touched by his far-reaching genius. Just as, in a sense, Wagner was the direct descendant of Mozart, and Ibsen of Scribe, so from these reformers have sprung schools whose methods are totally different but whose spirit is traceable to the once abused qualities of now accepted masters. The life of art is like that; fastidious classicism begets the large and independent spirit of the reformer, and the reformer passes on his work to a race who water down, polish, cut, reset, exploit his principles, and make them possible for the service of an always conservative majority. One must remember that the advocate of new spiritual modes of life, who employs as his method of regeneration so conventional a form of art as that of the dramatist, is at a great disadvantage; the more so if, like Ibsen, he is obviously angry with the world at large and the ways of men, and unhesitatingly insults and belabors those whose best interests he has at heart. Darwin desired to popularize a theory which the vanity of humanity made very unwelcome, but he approached the world in so agreeable a spirit that converts to his creed were abundant. Ibsen, whose task has been infinitely more difficult in that it is spiritual instead of material, has never used the slightest effort to conciliate or persuade. Many questions are discussed in his plays which the world thinks are better dealt with *in camera;* he does not, therefore on to the stage they go; he ruthlessly lays bare the secrets of the human heart and throws in the face of mankind the fact that they are in sad need of reforming—and then awaits popularity. A reformer with such methods is, of course, extremely unpleasant to all who have long been smiling with amiable complacency upon things as they are, but that little difficulty can not be avoided, and the world insists on advance despite the fears and warnings of the easily pleased. Altho but very slightly acknowledged, a reform in playwriting has taken place. Our dramatists have drunken of the Ibsen fount potations pottle-deep; the result has been seen in many plays and praised by some who once considered the master little better than an egoist and a bungler, a gloomy sort of ghoul, a crazy, cranky being, and even a 'Norwegian pessimist *in petto*,' whatever that may mean. Those who can now see good in plays which, perhaps faintly, but still sufficiently, show the broadening and invigorating influence of Ibsen have been won to his side without being aware of the cause. A study of the Norwegian dramatist has induced a general enfranchisement of ideas and an impetus toward a considered naturalism hitherto foreign to our stage. . . . What Meredith accomplished in fiction, what Whistler did for portraiture, Rodin for sculpture, Ibsen has wrought for the drama."

Dr. Ibsen has been the cause of a considerable amount of fun in other writers. English authors have produced some amusing travesties of his writings, notably Mr. F. Anstey in "Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen," made funnier by the illustrations of Mr. Bernard Partridge. But Mr. Bernard Shaw, one of Ibsen's later critics and his recent bibliographer, says: "The work of such a man as Ibsen is all the better for parody; if we can laugh at some of his points of view and ridicule an occasional absurdity, we can all the better appreciate his greatness. His plays must be seen from all sides and followed with heed from beginning to end." And Mr. Norman Hapgood, dramatic critic and author of a recent volume on "The Stage in America," thinks that "the neglect of the dress of beauty is what makes some of Ibsen's plays rather technical experiments, instructive to playwrights, than forms precious to humanity. Just as there are poets' poets, so there are dramatists' dramatists; and of these Ibsen is incontestably the greatest."

The sanity and soundness of Ibsen's art is questioned in *The Independent* (August 29) by a reviewer who says:

"The test of art is its sanity, its soundness. Does it present life so that the human mind can take it up and deal with it in an orderly way, reasonably and with satisfaction, it is good art. Does it disturb, perplex, unsettle, confound, it is bad art, no matter how excellent its technology and workmanship. But this is what the barbarian can not understand. Down through all the successive strata of his unconscious being the fatal impulses of a material atavism stir him to rake over the refuse and rubbish of creation for the dead corruptible matter that breeds infection and decay.

A CARICATURE OF IBSEN.
From the Frontispiece, by Mr. Bernard Partridge, to "Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen."

"If we were asked to specify the quality which Ibsen chiefly lacks for sanity and soundness, we should answer, in the approximate way in which alone such a question can be answered, the quality of geniality, the sense of mirth. Of the healthy power to laugh, especially at himself, he shows no slightest trace—none of that 'transcendental irony,' if you please, which would lift him above his own work to an elevation from which he might take a detached, a half-whimsical, a wholly sane and healthful view of himself. When Thackeray, at the completion of the scene between Rawdon Crawley and Lord Steyne in 'Vanity Fair,' leaned back and cleared the atmosphere by exclaiming, 'That's genius, my boy,' he assumed an attitude toward himself that Ibsen and the Ibsenites seem utterly incapable of. No doubt they have flattered themselves often enough upon their genius, but it is greatly to be feared that the saving grace of 'my boy' has been always wanting.

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Could any one capable of this touch have made that nightmare world of lunacy and disease—'Ich weiss nicht ist sie ein Tollhaus oder Krankenhaus' [I do not know whether it is an insane asylum or a hospital—with which Ibsen's name is identified, and into which no wholly sane or healthy babe was ever born?"

DOES LITERATURE NEED A NEW PATRONAGE?

THE cry for the revival of literary patronage has been raised in certain quarters. The commercialization and degradation of literary art, it is alleged, have made honest and good work impossible, and the conscientious artists with high ideals must be rendered independent of the "mob." Opera, the theater, and symphony concerts are endowed, and could not remain on a high plane of merit without state or private patronage. Why, it is asked, should not literature be similarly supported and emancipated from the influence of the market? A writer in "The Contributors' Club" in *The Atlantic* (August) discusses the question as follows:

"It is the modern habit to sneer at the relations that used to exist between the literary man and his patron. We are told of the 'servility' of writers like Horace and Erasmus in addressing natural compliments to Mæcenas and Henry VIII. Yet the situation pleased both parties as long as it lasted, and it had certain merits to which we seem rather blind. It is a pregnant saying of Dr. Johnson, a supreme critic of life, if not of letters, 'He who pleases to write must write to please.' Were it not better, then, to seek to please a wealthy gentleman of taste and culture than a vast rabble who demanded so many million pages of writing per annum, to supply a mental opiate in the intervals of toiling, eating, and sleeping? . . . The works of great masters like Scott are indeed read by the mob; but that very rarely happens while the master is alive, and so long as he lives he is discouraged by financial and all other considerations from doing his best work.

"The results reach farther than may at first appear. The public are too busy to hire their own entertainers, and so we have a special class of men called publishers and editors, who are indeed in some instances endowed with literary judgment, but far oftener exercise the functions of the popular showman in an itinerant exhibition. They will of course provide the ordinary program,—the theological novel, the problem play, and the humanitarian poem; and they will probably also have a few freaks to amuse more volatile minds,—short-haired women who write of other worlds than ours, long-haired men of eccentric morals, and sexless beings whose thoughts run on nothing but sex."

The editors and publishers, the writer continues, discourage artistic, honest, solid work. They aim to please the mass, and profit is the chief consideration. The few writers of independent means can not compete with the "bread-winners" and hardly gain public attention. What is the remedy? In the writer's words: "The remedy might well be to do something toward the restoration of the old system of enlightened patronage; and here is a chance for the cultured millionaire to subsidize a group of publishers and editors, who may be able to look to other matters besides circulation."

Mr. Henry B. Fuller, the Chicago novelist and essayist whose work is regarded as least affected by the commercial spirit, in an article in the Chicago *Evening Post* favors the revival of patronage. The hour, he says, has come for the advent of the new patron, who is to be different from the old. Mr. Fuller writes:

"The old-time patron of music was an Esterhazy or a Liechtenstein, who maintained his own orchestras and who employed Mozarts and Haydns for his own private delectation. The modern patron of music is a Higginson, who, while employing an orchestra, yet gives the public free access to it, or a guarantor, who, working cooperatively, renders an orchestra a continuing possibility under the direction of its own chief. The old-fashioned patrons of painting were the Gonzagas and the Sforzas, who employed Da Vincis and Giulio Romanos to fresco their castles and palaces. The new-fashioned patron of painting is a Marquand, or a Hutchinson, who brings home canvases from Paris and Germany and makes them accessible to the public through loan exhibitions or out-and-out gifts. In other words, the new patron is a middleman—a middleman not for profit, however, but for credit, a middleman who has philanthropically resolved that, as far as possible, 'mine' shall be 'thine.'

"Now this is just the sort of middleman needed in these parlous day by literature. What we want is the millionaire turned publisher."

What is the new patron to do? Mr. Fuller outlines his function as follows:

"I do not fancy this new patron of literature as merely the fiscal agent and 'angel,' however generous and altruistic, of a syndicate of publishers and editors. It is not merely that he is to make it easier for them to look after other matters besides sales and circulation; it is that he is to look after other matters himself. He will not passively welcome new talent, but will actively search it out, and it will preferably be the sort that can not hope for general acceptance from the public nor for the glad hand, on the grounds of mere profit, from the ordinary publisher. He will be kind also to old talent—the sort that has 'never paid' and has finally worn out its welcome with the magazines and dropped away. He will develop an interest in typography and bookbinding; he will know and appreciate and enjoy a handsome volume, and will be capable of saying, as he handles one of his choice, rare products—for he will publish but few books, possibly, and these in small editions: 'This will make me famous for five hundred years.' He will be proud of his imprimatur, but prouder still of his dedications, for all his new clients will sing his praises among the front leaves, and he will be linked to literature. If his title-pages make him famous for five hundred years, his dedications will make him famous for a thousand. He will be embedded permanently in the literary traditions as the Great and Good Friend of the Greater Still, and before this tradition perishes all possible colleges and hospitals will long have crumbled to dust. And if he happens to have c[illegible]ght from his lower life an ineradicable love of detail, why, he ma[illegible]orrect proof or stick type."

Editorially, however, *The Evening Post* denies the necessity for patronage. It does not find much ground for the complaints the blame of honest artists, and it regards it as unjust to lay all for commercialism at the door of the publishers. It says:

"No doubt the taste of the new army of readers is low enough, and no doubt 'circulations' and profit have caused many a publisher to pander to vulgarity and ignorance; but are the authors so weak, so irresponsible that their yielding to temptation is to be treated as inevitable? Shall they escape censure altogether?

"What prevents the honest man, the conscientious artist, from pursuing his own ideals, following his own standards, and working for the cultivated and appreciative elements of our day? The good and fine artist or author of the present day may not be much more fortunate than his literary grandfather, but it is certainly unfair and incorrect to pretend that the conditions have deteriorated for him. The circle of those who are capable of enjoying things of merit and beauty is slowly widening, and the fact that a good book is read only by a few thousand while a wretched piece of mock heroics or mock romanticism is devoured by hundreds of thousands hardly gives the loyal artist a grievance. At any rate, the grievance is one which has existed from time immemorial."

As for patronage in any form, literature, in the opinion of *The Evening Post*, has outlived it:

"It can stand on its own merits. The author of talent is certain of a limited constituency and of his honest, living wage. He does not need to cater either to the mob or to wealthy gentlemen, if he is content to live modestly and serve his art, satisfy his conscience, and work in healthy if not splendid retirement.

"The trouble is that the men of letters themselves are suffering from the disease of commercialism. They envy their more notorious brethren, to whom prostitution brings luxury, notoriety, and cheap glory. Let the preachers of high thinking and noble living address themselves to the modern authors, and not exclusively to the publishers and 'enterprising' editors, who are too often beyond redemption."

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TENDENCIES IN THE YIDDISH DRAMA.

THE large influx of Russian and Polish Jews, of late years, into the United States, and the segregation of tens of thousands of them in a few blocks in the heart of New York City, are facts whose importance has been recognized in a political, social, and economic way. It appears, however, that in journalistic and dramatic ways also Yiddish New York is beginning to attract some attention. A number of Yiddish papers and magazines are already catering to this class, and several Yiddish theaters have been for some time advertising their dramatic wares. At one of these theaters three plays were presented during the season of 1900-01 which have indicated to Louis Lipsky, a prominent critic of the Jewish stage, certain marked tendencies which he sets forth in *The Menorah* (August). The plays were Hermalin's "Die Yidden in Brazil," Gordin's "Gott, Mensch, und Teufel," and Libin's "David und Sein Tochter." Mr. Lipsky says:

"The first tendency to be noticed in the Yiddish stage is a tendency, so to speak, to commit suicide. 'Die Yidden in Brazil' exemplifies that. It is clearly indicative of impending dissolution. It is one of a class that is composed of mongrel adaptations to Jewish proletarian demands of everything vulgar and inane in the modern metropolitan drama. It can be described as a farcical operatic melodrama. The action of the play is placed in Brazil, where the Inquisition harasses the Jew in a manner befitting a stage inquisition: the Jewish heroine flees from the conventional priestly villain, is continually bewailed by a senile father, beloved by a robust and heroic Christian who is not allowed to remain a Christian, but must turn out to be a Jew, and is rescued by the *deus ex machina* method, in this instance by a Brazilian Indian, dressed in brown overalls, who talks in a lugubrious tone of voice and is ethically superior to the bad Christians. The hero and heroine (tenor and soprano) sing whenever the villain rests for a few minutes from his arduous persecution, and the old man sings in a minor key, bemoaning his daughter's plight. Spectacular scenery is introduced, and the contrivance used in the cheap melodrama, 'The Span of Life,' is utilized in this play to allow the escaping Jews to cross a gorge, over which three lean Indians form a living bridge. Specially elaborate ballets are introduced after the heroine is rescued. The impression made by this class of plays is one of mendacious insincerity and unreality; they are not convincing. They are not truthful of any life, to saying nothing of Jewish life; are not connected with any genuine Jewish interest; the characters are all absurdly false to nature; they are imitative both in content and method, and seem to have but one *raison d'être*, namely, amusement. The tendency to weep is often the only discernible reason for calling this play Jewish. Without the leaven of a serious and purposeful drama, which the writer believes exists, the Yiddish stage would merit immediate obliteration. But there is a sufficient force to negative the bad influences represented by 'Die Yidden in Brazil.'"

Gordin's "Gott, Mensch, und Teufel" is a play dealing with Russian life. Mr. Lipsky says of it?

"The play proper is a psychological analysis of a human soul tempted to do evil, succumbing, and finally committing suicide rather than face the world sin-laden. Russian Jewish life is described minutely and many ancient superstitions and customs are depicted. . . . . .

"Gordin's plays are retrospective. But a living drama can not be established unless it is meeting in some way the living questions that are troubling its patrons. To be lasting, a drama must touch hands with present actuality. It can not exist on sentiment that has its basis in retrospective interest. The Russian Jew in the East Side neighborhood can not for long be vitally interested in Odessa social or intellectual activity or in the small town life whence he came, no matter how interestingly it is depicted. The feeling for the old country will fade in the light of more pertinent problems, and a demand will surely be created for a drama that considers their immediate life, either humorously, tragically, or melodramatically. Before one can look backward or forward one must be able to meet the present; the realistic drama of modern life must be the basis of any permanent dramatic literature."

"David und Sein Tochter" is, says Mr. Lipsky, a forerunner of the future Yiddish play that will be worthy the genius of the Jewish people. He relates the plot of the drama as follows:

"We are shown a cap-maker living in an East Side tenement. He, his wife, his daughter, a boy friend, his brother-in-law, and sister have but lately arrived in New York. They are not rigidly orthodox, altho religious. They bring with them comforting reminiscences of Russia, the songs, the little river near the village, the games, the synagog, and the market-place. From this atmosphere they are plunged into the thick competition of the industrial struggle. The young girl, the brother-in-law, and the young man apply themselves to the garment trades. The young man Marcus loves the daughter, with the father's approval, but his poverty precludes marriage. As the curtain rises we are told that the doctor has passed judgment on the father; he is hopelessly consumptive. He resolves not to tell his family He enters the bare tenement room, pale, weak, but smiling, lest his loved ones see his pain. The daughter suspects the truth. Then she is convinced, and, altho she loves Marcus, she decides to marry a young merchant, who is very rich, in order that her future husband may help her father to the Denver Hospital. She conceals her purpose, encourages the rich young man, discourages Marcus, and pretends to her father that she loves the new suitor. Marcus feels that she intends to save her father so, and, being out of work, leaves the house rather than see his sweetheart sacrifice herself. The old man is sent to Colorado in the last stages of his sickness, and returns, as many of them do, to die with his relatives. Before he dies he asks Marcus to forgive his daughter."

The play is sad—"almost unbearably sad"—Mr. Lipsky admits; and he says it was undoubtedly due to the sadness of the theme and the directness, unusual in Yiddish plays, of the playwright's methods, that the drama failed of financial success in its presentation. He adds, however: "The humor of East Side life is not entirely omitted. The sister blunders about in her use of English, and what with references to *mov-zettles*, the air-shaft, the closeness of the rooms, the tenants, the children, the miseries of tailors' strikes, the good-natured gossip and the little happenings of an East Side street, there is much pleasantry too." He summarizes as follows:

"There are three perceptible influences at work. One is a tendency to merge with all that is confused, inane, and inexpressive, real life, which leads to stultification and dissolution; another is an attempt to recreate for the Jewish community the life of Russia and Poland; the third is characterized by a desire to make the play conform not only to life, but to American Jewish life, to use healthy and vital themes and treat them vigorously and with the greater knowledge the dramatic stage is every year creating. In this last the writer believes a dramatic literature may be created that will justify the twenty-five years' existence of the Yiddish stage and disprove the notion that the Jewish genius is not dramatic."

NOTES.

ACCORDING to *Literature* (London), Mme. Bernhardt's son is engaged on a dramatic adaptation of the first book in Sienkiewicz's great Polish Trilogy, "With Fire and Sword." He expects to finish it in time for production early next year.

PROF. MAX MULLER'S valuable library has been purchased by a Japanese nobleman for the University of Tokyo, and *Literature* (London) remarks: "So another important library leaves England, and it is time to recognize that the East also is in competition for knowledge with us. America has acquired many literary treasures from this country, and now a nation, still young in western ways, enters the arena."

THE last book sale of the London season brought forward some remarkable books and manuscripts, says the New York *Times Saturday Review* (August 24). The most important book was "The Ryall (or Royal) Book; or Book for a King," printed by William Caxton about 1487. The bidding began at 100 guineas, and quickly reached five times that sum. One thousand pounds was soon bid for the volume, and at £1,050 the younger Quaritch became a competitor. From this point till the successful bid of £1,550 the battle was between the son of the late great dealer and Pickering's representative, but Quaritch secured it for this record price, and the volume went to the Piccadilly shop that has sheltered so many Caxtons in the past. Kipling's works in twenty volumes brought £10; a big depreciation from former prices.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.

AMONG the explorations and discoveries of recent years not the least are those that have been carried on at the bottom of the ocean. What we have learned of this region is all the more remarkable because it is so inaccessible, and when we remember that the bed of the ocean constitutes nearly three-fifths of the entire surface of the globe the scientific interest of these explorations—which have been confined chiefly to the past fifty years—is apparent. C. C. Nutting contributes an article describing their results to the *Revue Scientifique* (August 3), and we translate the following paragraphs:

"The study of the ocean depths presents almost insurmountable difficulties and has required the elaboration of new instruments and special apparatus in which the Americans, and especially Captain Sigsbee, have taken a large part. What we now know of the depths of the sea has been found out with the aid of the following devices:

"(1) *The sounding apparatus.* To attach a weight to the end of a line and drop it to the sea bottom seems a very simple operation. In reality to do it properly has required all the ingenuity of the most skilful engineers. Sigsbee's sounder, with immovable weight and cord consisting of piano wire, has given excellent results in taking exact soundings and in bringing up specimens of the sea-bottom. . . . . .

"(2) *The thermometer.* . . . Various kinds of thermometers have been invented to resist the enormous pressure that exists at the bottom of the sea and to register the maxima and minima of temperature. It is not rare to bring up one of these costly instruments with its bulb broken by the terrible pressure of the ocean depths.

"(3) *The bottle for water specimens.* . . . Devices have been invented for bringing from the depths samples of water protected against all admixture with the water of other depths. Here also the water-bottle of Captain Sigsbee has been of great service; it is so arranged that a specimen of water may be taken at any desired depth, the bottle then closing automatically and remaining hermetically sealed so long as it is not opened with the hand.

"(4) *The drag*, for collecting specimens of the living animals of the sea-bottom.

"(5) *The trawl*, a kind of large net shaped like a basket, used on soft bottoms, over which it passes without burying itself in the mud. . . . . .

"(6) *The tangle-bar*, to sweep rocky bottoms on which the other instruments would be destroyed or often lost. It is a series of long brooms that retain in their tangled hempen fibers all sorts of things, from coral to fish."

With the aid of these six instruments, we are told, the sea has been sounded, its temperature has been measured, and samples of water and soil from its greatest depths have been obtained, as well as specimens of the creatures that inhabit them. What we have thus learned about it is summed up by the writer as follows:

"The depths of the sea are nearly at the freezing-point; they are subjected to enormous pressures and displaced by slow currents moving from the pole to the equator. They contain oxygen in sufficient quantity to sustain animal life and are deprived of sunlight. Is it possible to conceive a less comfortable *habitat* for animal population? No, from our point of view; but it must not be forgotten that we are neither fish nor mollusks, and that everything depends on adaptation to the surrounding medium."

As to the topography of the sea-bottom, there are few sudden depressions or elevations, except near the continents; in general it is a vast plain covered with a layer composed chiefly of the remains of minute organic creatures, largely the rhizopods, which furnish food to so great a part of marine animals. Over this lies a flaky material once supposed to be a kind of primordial organism, and named by Huxley *Bathybius*. It is now known not to be living matter, but it is certainly organic, and consists of the partially decomposed remains of marine creatures. It serves as food for innumerable beings and is hence of great importance. As to the creatures that live in these great depths, their most striking characteristic, the writer asserts, is their vivid coloring, considering the fact that the sunlight can not reach them. Says Mr. Nutting:

"It seems indisputable that they live in complete darkness and consequently we should expect to find them colorless. We know a considerable number of animal forms that live in the complete darkness of subterranean caves; these creatures have been carefully studied, notably by Eigenmann, of the University of Indiana, and according to him the species really living in dark caves are always blind and colorless. On the contrary, the animals brought up from the sea-bottom are often very brilliantly and clearly colored."

It has been argued by Professor Verrill, of Yale, that this coloration proves that some light does penetrate to these great depths, altho its presence can not be detected by ordinary methods. The writer of the present article reconciles the facts by supposing that phosphorescence is so universal among deep-sea creatures that some portions at least of the bottom are entirely lighted by it, altho the intensity of the light must of course be very slight. He says:

"By a sort of compensation for the feebleness of the phosphorescent light, and for its absence in vast regions, many animals of these depths, notably the fishes and the crustaceans, are furnished either with very large eyes or with organs serving them, so to speak, as lanterns, or with huge mouths and stomachs allowing large feeding at occasional intervals, or, finally, with tactile organs or luminous scales to attract their prey.

"The point to which I desire to attract attention is that we are bound to discover a practical utilitarian reason for each non-rudimentary characteristic of these animals, the utility not attaching necessarily to individuals but always being present for the entire species. I can not protest too much against conclusions tending to declare that something is useless, when it is simply our ignorance or our indolence that prevents us from discovering the utility of the function, and I reject obstinately declarations like the following, which I quote from a recent work on the coloration of animals:

"'The inevitable conclusion from these facts seems to be, then, that the brilliant and varied coloration of the animals of the deep sea is totally without significance; it can not be of advantage as a means of protection or as a warning for the simple and sufficient reason that it is invisible.'

"This way of looking at things is profoundly to be regretted for scientific reasons, for it is the total abandonment of the most powerful motive for research. It is to lie back in one's armchair and declare that the most widely spread natural phenomenon has no meaning; or, what is the same thing, that nature is insane; it is to sell one's scientific birthright for a very thin mess of pottage and to make oneself ridiculous in the eyes of the thinking world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Nicotin and Fusel Oil.—Modern researches, says *The Lancet* (London), are distinctly tending to show that the poisonous effects of unlimited tobacco-smoking are not due to nicotin nor are the toxic consequences of excessive whisky-drinking due to fusel oil. Whisky certainly contains fusel oil and tobacco contains nicotin; but, altho the fusel oil directly reaches the system, the nicotin of tobacco does not occur as such, to any appreciable extent, in the smoke. The amount of nicotin in Virginia tobacco does not often exceed 1 per cent., and by far the greater portion of this is destroyed by the combustion. *The Lancet* proceeds:

"New products, however, are formed, consisting of tobacco tar-oils, which are undoubtedly poisonous. The foul smell of a well-used pipe is due to these oils, in which analysis has shown but a trifling quantity of nicotin. The composition of these oils indicates that they are very closely related to nicotin, and their chief constituent is pyridin, and it and its 'relatives' are responsible for the violent headache, trembling, and giddiness following excessive smoking. The degree of toxicity of the smoke,

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however, probably depends largely upon the completeness of the combustion. The combustion of the cigarette is probably more complete than that of the tobacco in a pipe or of the uncut leaf of a cigar. But the pipe serves as a condenser, the condensed products not reaching the mouth. The filthy fluid accumulating in a pipe is very poisonous. A good deal of condensation must take place in the cigar, and, moreover, the products reach the mouth and are absorbed. According to this we should place in the order of injuriousness, beginning with the worst, first, the cigar, the pipe, and the cigarette. The experience of juvenile smokers or beginners would seem to bear out this classification. With the schoolboy the first step to smoking is the cigarette, then the pipe, and later he is tempted to try the cigar."

As to fusel oil, *The Lancet* says:

"It is now shown that, comparatively speaking at any rate, fusel oil is not the injurious constituent of whisky. It is rather the aldehydes, the partly oxidized alcohols in whisky, which are mischievous, and the chief among these is furfural. Old matured whisky is free from furfural, while freshly made or unmatured spirit contains a marked amount of this constituent, the source of the throbbing headache of the heavy drinker. In the light of these interesting observations it is apparently no longer correct to speak of fusel oil in whisky as the toxic body which it is desirable to eliminate, or of nicotin as the poisonous constituent of tobacco smoke. In the former case it should be furfural and in the latter case pyridin and its congeners."

IS VEGETARIANISM SCIENTIFIC?

THAT the adoption by large sections of mankind of a vegetable regimen was not voluntary but a stern necessity arising from the difficulty of procuring flesh for the enormous increase of population, is asserted by Prof. Ferdinand Hueppe in the *Medizinische Wochenschrift*. If, he says, in accordance with the Darwinian doctrine, the anthropoid ape be connected with the evolution of man, the sure result will be the conviction that primeval man was omnivorous, for the anthropoid ape (like the Arabians of the present day) lives on nuts, eggs, little birds, and insects. Probably through his struggle for existence man became an eater of flesh next, as his slyness and energy gave him particular ability to kill wild animals. It was only later that he began to use the mixed fare and also the strictly vegetable fare. The latter became possible to him only through the invention of fire and of cookery. The professor continues, in substance, as follows:

If primeval man had been a vegetarian, the fact would show itself in the number and the form of our teeth to-day. We have, however, neither the teeth nor the digestive apparatus of the true vegetarian. In the matter of nourishment, the chief point is that in the use of albumen and carbureted hydrogen the proper proportion be maintained. The most reliable investigation made indicates that man consumes five times as much hydrocarbons as albumens, and this is considered the best proportion. Among Europeans who used a mixed fare this is approximately the case, the proportion being 1: 5.3; among the Eskimos, whose fare is almost exclusively flesh, the proportion is 1: 29; among the Irish farmers the proportion is nearly 1: 11. This is unfavorable if the increased use of hydrocarbons be left unbalanced by corporal toil. The workman can not be benefited by the vegetable fare, but the combination of vegetable and animal substances gives great superiority to man. No herbivorous animal, not a horse, an ox, a camel, or an elephant can carry the weight of its own body; the carnivorous lion, on the contrary, carrying with his jaws a calf that weighs almost as much as his own body, jumps easily over a hedge or other barrier of six to eight feet. The lifting power of the man who subsists on a mixed fare surpasses that of every other mammal. Louis Cyr is said to have lifted a weight of 3,670 pounds, a feat that seems to be almost impossible for mechanical reasons. Of Little, the Englishman, it is said that he carried 1,320 pounds fifteen paces; a Tyrolean mountain guide is said to have carried a pack weighing 245 pounds to a height of 4,900 feet; and 'longshoremen whose own weight does not exceed 150 pounds carry bags and sacks of 200 pounds. The mistake in adopting strictly vegetable fare lies in the fact that it gives proportionately slight nour ishment and too-much heat to the body.

The professor compares the vegetarian to an overheated steam-engine which, in consequence of improper use of fire, is on the point of exploding. The digestive system of the vegetarian has a greater quantity of nourishment to master and wastes in its work much energy that could be turned to mental activity. The strictly flesh fare as well as the strictly vegetable fare can be borne and digested by those whose life in the open air is one of constant toil. Certainly he who nourishes himself with cow's milk, with eggs, butter, and cheese can not be counted among vegetarians. And it is a fiction that the wholly vegetable fare is productive of mildness of disposition, for otherwise the buffalo, the rhinoceros, and the rice-eating Chinese pirate would have to be counted among gentle natures.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENTIFIC FORESTRY AND TREE PRESERVATION.

THE growth of interest in forestry and forest protection has been followed with approval by all lovers of natural scenery. Yet not a few of them have bestowed this approval under a serious misapprehension. The science of forestry aims not at the preservation of the forest in its primeval state, in which tree after tree grows up, decays, falls, and becomes covered with moss; its object is rather the exploitation of the forest. It would substitute systematic cultivation of the tree, with its removal at the proper time, for the present ruthless slaughter of the goose that lays the golden egg—but it comes to bring upon the forest not peace but a sword. When they realize this fact for the first time, lovers of the picturesque are apt to be indignant. *The Forester* (August) tells all such in a leading editorial that their attitude is a foolish one. We must have timber, and the only question is whether we shall get it by denuding whole districts at once, as by the present wasteful method, or by a systematic culling of the trees from a properly cultivated woodland. Says the editor:

"It is a pity that an often mistaken sentiment for woods primeval should so frequently, instead of helping to perpetuate the forest, confirm prejudices against the true forester. . . . A virgin forest is an idle forest, and extensive tracts of useful land can not lie permanently idle in such thickly populated regions as New England. The fact that places like the Black Forest region in Baden—whose woodlands are more thoroughly exploited than any others in Germany—are among the most admired and greatly visited parts of Europe, is a sharp suggestion that this fear of cutting is exaggerated. And truly the more closely you examine it, the more of a prejudice does it appear to be and the less like reason.

"In the first place the people who travel over the roads and trails of the White Mountains, and of parts of Maine, New York, Vermont, and of other States to the south, attributing much of the charm of the country to the virgin character of its forests, are reading into the scene what is not there. For, on the one hand, what they take to be an unprofaned wilderness has frequently been cut over once if not many times; and on the other it is impossible, except in the case of young woods, to tell at a distance whether a forest is first growth or second. What makes the beauty of the distant mountainside covered with trees is not that these separate trees are large and old, but that their thronged crowns present to the eye a certain surface of color, form, and texture. . . . . .

"Similarly the beauty of the woods for him who, instead of gazing on them from afar, walks beneath their shade is of so many forms that to recognize them at all is to abandon generalization. Beauty as well as ugliness can be found anywhere, under any conditions, even where the echoes of the ax-stroke have hardly died away. Indeed, if wildness is desired there are few places which are so completely nature's own as those abandoned

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clearings where the lumbermen have admitted the sunlight to great stretches of the forest floor, and among the scattered remnants of the old growth, young vegetation, birds, and beasts are thronging to take advantage of the new opportunities."

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF TIMIDITY.

UNDER the title "Timidity and the Timid" an interesting study of a very widespread type of pyscho-physiological phenomena has been published in book-form in France. The phenomena grouped under the general head of "timidity" are so common, says a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 27), that every one presents them in some degree, greater or less, and the author has here described their origin, mechanism, and treatment. Says the writer of the review just mentioned:

"This emotion, which consists of a combination of fear and shame, and has the symptoms of these two emotions combined (anxiety, palpitation, blushing, cold perspiration, trembling, mental confusion, etc.), nevertheless differs from either in appearing only under very determinate conditions—the presence of a human being. . . . The mental state (of timid persons) is due in part to their natural sensitiveness (fear of ridicule, scruples, modesty, pride, etc.), and partly to the influence of their social emotivity on their thoughts and acts. . . . The author treats of various types of timidity, the most important of which is the professional form known (in French) as the 'trac' of artists, lecturers, musicians, etc. In fact, timidity is an abnormal condition which, to be known well, must be studied in its perfectly developed form, which is a real disease. As with all mental maladies we find slight symptoms of it in normal persons, which only show that no human brain is perfectly balanced. A normal degree of want of balance gives personality. Its accentuation gives rise to originality and oddness; its exaggeration becomes an actual disease. . . . The author, M. Hartenberg, has just published also a purely literary work, 'L'Attente,' which is the romance of a timid person and thus presents a kind of concrete example to serve as an illustration of this theoretical and scientific study of timidity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR OWN PET POISONS.

EVERY man's body is a special laboratory wherein may be manufactured the most virulent poisons known to physiological chemistry. Their production becomes specially active after he is dead, but even while he lives they arise and give him at times most dire distress. A brief description of these virulent alkaloids, which we so often encourage our tissues to produce by unhygienic living, is given in *La Science Illustrée* by M. Molinié. Says this writer:

"A false doctrine, long in favor during a great part of the last century, attributed to plants alone the power of producing the alkaloids, those nitrogenized poisons which often have fatal effects on the organism even in slight traces. Owing to this idea, in each medico-legal analysis where a poison of this nature was in evidence, the expert invariably concluded that it had been criminally administered. How many innocent persons paid for this rash and incorrect inference with their lives, we do not know.

"Now . . . it has been demonstrated that in the course of the putrefaction of the tissues, small quantities of alkaloids are formed. The chemical methods of extracting these substances are very complex, the toxic compounds being literally drowned in great quantities of water, ammonia, skatol, indol, etc. The best way is to utilize their solubility in chloroform and the facility with which they form compounds that are soluble with difficulty in platinum chlorid.

"The cadaveric poisons or ptomains are basic bodies having sometimes the odor of putrefaction, sometimes the soft perfume of flowers; they are of the nature of venoms and produce on the organism an action as prompt and violent as the poison of the cobra.

"Their origin is entirely in the putrefaction of albuminoid bodies (albumen, white of egg, gelatin, etc.); putrefied cheese furnishes a similar example.

"These facts explain the numerous cases of poisoning with canned foods, cheese, etc.; the formation of these poisons is prevented by the use of antiseptics, which oppose the development of bacteria—the necessary agents of putrefaction.

"Carrying these researches still further, M. Gauthier has studied the formation of ptomains in the excreta of the living animal. Every one knows the disordered state produced in the living being by the accumulation of matter that should be eliminated. In urine, in the muscles, etc., poisons were isolated, to which the name of leucomains was given. Injected into the veins these toxic agents have a special action on the nerve-centers, producing sleepiness and fatigue—the symptoms observed at the end of a period of high living.

"A tired man is simply poisoned by his leucomains; when these have been eliminated the muscles become supple again. The custom observed by butchers, never to kill a tired animal, is a consequence of the same facts.

"The discovery of the ptomains and leucomains has thrown new light on the working of the organism; whenever the organs are in pain and work badly, these poisons are forming, and, by their localization in the tissues, give rise to fatigue, cramps, and fever, sad companions of all disease."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC PHONOGRAPH.

EDISON'S wax cylinder phonograph, now used in thousands of homes as a source of amusement and, as well, in commerce and the professions, represents a high degree of technical excellence; but when the sensitiveness of the human ear is considered, the conclusion is quickly reached that an equal degree of sensitiveness can never be imparted to the mechanical wax cylinder of the phonograph. Numerous attempts have accordingly been made to produce a new phonograph. Besides the electrochemical phonograph we have in Poulsen's apparatus a phonograph that is based on electromagnetic principles and has the advantage of great sensitiveness and a natural reproduction that is comparatively free from collateral noises. Still another form of phonograph is described in a German technical paper, *Der Mechaniker*, as follows:

"Apart from magnetic storage there is now another means of catching and holding waves of sound; this is the photographic method, and it is evidently the most sensitive. Ernst Ruhmer is now occupied with the production of such a photographic phonograph—'photographone' he proposes to call it. To produce undulating illumination that corresponds with waves of sound, Ruhmer uses an arrangement for presenting phototelephonic experiments, for example, a 'speaking arc-lamp.' This 'speaking' illumination acts upon a sensitized band of paper that is moved uniformly and is similar to that of the cinematograph. For the concentration of light a cylindrical lens is used. The film is developed in the usual way and then shows a band of alternating shadow which corresponds with the fluctuations of the light of the 'speaking arc-lamp,' and with the waves of sound that have been received. In the course of reproduction a positive of the film that has been spoken to in this manner is passed before an ordinary projector in the same way and with the same speed (the lamp previously used may be employed for this purpose). The various degrees of darkening of the film cause unequal absorption and therefore unequal illumination of a radiophonic arrangement placed behind the film, for example, a selenium cell. This latter is thus subjected to the same change of illumination as if light had been cast upon it directly by the 'speaking-lamp.' The differences of illumination change into fluctuations of resistance and these produce variations of the current which, finally, set the inserted telephones to work and thus reproduce the phonogram. Apart from the enormous sensitivity of the photographic method, from one negative as many positives may be made as may be desired; the duration of speech is unlimited and the area of the film is inconsiderable."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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PASSING A COMPETITOR IN AN AUTOMOBILE RACE.

THIS is an exciting and somewhat dangerous process, according to a description by Fournier, winner of the recent Paris-Berlin race. On account of the dense cloud of dust following an automobile at speed, the driver of one coming up from behind can not see the automobile ahead. As quoted in *The Automobile Magazine* (September) Fournier says:

"I drive right into the cloud, and do not lose my direction on account of knowing certain movements in the vortex of dust. These dust cyclones look differently right in the wake of a vehicle from what they do at the side of it, and I go by that. When within 10 or 15 yards of the vehicle I wish to pass, the dust is so thick that it is almost dark, but closer yet I begin to see the dim outline of the vehicle in front. It would be useless to signal for room for I could not be heard, the combined rattling of motors, gears, and chains of the two vehicles making a din that is inconceivable to one who has not been there. I have to take chances on a good road ahead, and then I put on my highest speed and shoot past, entirely forgetting what I may meet in that several hundred feet to be traversed before I am in front."

Similar testimony is given in the same periodical by Charles Jarrott, who describes his experiences in the great race. Says Mr. Jarrott:

"In regard to the overtaking of a car in front, this was a most serious matter on every occasion. It meant that for some miles you had to drive in thick dust thrown up by the car in front, and for some distance it was quite impossible to see anything, and one had to get a rough idea as to the exact location of the road. Having got right behind the car in front, the difficulty then was to make the other driver hear to enable one to get by, and for this purpose it meant sometimes hanging close in behind at top speed before the occupants of the car in front would hear the hooter and make way to pass.

"A very serious accident happened to one of the cars through the driver's running into the thick dust of the car just in front. He thought that the road was straight, instead of which it took a sharp turn to the left. The result was that he cleared the road, went into a ditch, and upset the car in a field."

Right and Left-handedness.—In an article that has attracted considerable attention, written by F. Lueddeckens and published in a recent issue of the *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane*, these phenomena are described from an entirely new point of view. The author claims that left-handedness must not be considered as a habit, but must and can be traced to physiological causes of profound importance that are often the expression of the influence of heredity. He says in substance:

The deciding factor is the pressure of blood in either side of the head. Normally the pressure in the left half must be stronger than that in the right, as shown by the theory of evolution and by pathological statistics. Mankind may be divided into three types. In the great majority of persons there is a greater pressure of blood in the left half of the head; in a large number the pressure is stronger in the right half, and only in rare cases may it be assumed, at least theoretically, that there is an equality. In the first case the result is right-handedness; in the opposite case left-handedness appears. With equal pressure, the usual impression is that an alternating preponderance of the one or the other half occurs. In one case of this kind, for example, the physicians were sure that there was a double activity of the brain, and that when speech was slovenly and deportment impetuous and disagreeable and a lameness, so to speak, of the right side prevailed, the right hemisphere predominated; and that, on the other hand, when speech was fluent and deportment calm, and the left side was lamed, the left hemisphere predominated. The expressions "left-handedness" and "right-handedness" are really unsuitable, as they give rise to false notions. Both phenomena are not restricted to the hands, but appear throughout the body. Lueddeckens made a series of interesting experiments on his own son. Three months after the child was born its left pupil was found to be considerably broader than the right one. Later the child showed a disposition to turn on its left side while sleeping. When it was seven years old it preferred to use the left hand when seizing an object. When it learned to walk, its gait showed that its right leg was weaker than its left, and the speech of the child was marked by peculiar utterance. The author remarks with insistence that attempts made during youth to break the "left-hander" of the habit of making greater use of the left hand must be unsuccessful in most instances, and that left-handedness, instead of being treated as a habit that should be broken, should be brought to as high a degree of perfection as possible.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Endless-Chain Elevators.—There have recently been installed at Hamburg, Germany, in some of the public buildings, elevators of a novel type having numerous cars with continuous motion. These elevators, which are described in the *Zeitschrift des Vereines Deutscher Ingenieure* (May 18), carry a series of cars fixed, at regular distances, one above the other, to a very strong endless chain, of which one side rises while the other descends. The writer continues his description as follows:

"There are thus in the elevator-shaft two trains of cars moving in opposite directions. When they reach the extreme point of either course the cars pass from one train to the other. At the bottom is the electric motor which gives continuous movement to the whole. In one of the buildings where this device has been installed, the elevator, which serves five stories, has twelve cars, which move at a speed varying from 25 to 28 centimeters [10 to 12 inches] a second. Any car can be entered or left without danger while in motion. The movement is slower than in ordinary elevators, but the time often lost in waiting is saved and the services of the elevator boy are dispensed with."

For a 25-story New York office building, however, this plan would hardly do. At the rate of one foot a second, it would require five minutes to rise 300 feet!—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE theory that still lingers in nearly all the geography books, that the Gulf Stream brings warmth and salubrity to England and to the coasts of northwestern Europe, is now denounced by the United States meteorologists as a myth," says *Popular Science*. "It is stated that by the time the Gulf Stream arrives east of Newfoundland it is not distinguishable in temperature or 'set' of current from the rest of the ocean; and if it were by any possibility to be diverted at the Straits of Florida no one in England would be aware of it. It is the eastward and northeastward drift of the atmosphere from the Atlantic which distributes over Europe a mild climate."

"IN one respect," says *The Pathfinder*, Washington, D.C., "the plans of the naval architects have miscarried in the construction of the fast modern torpedo-boats, some of which run upward of thirty miles an hour. Strange to say, when a boat is running at such a high speed water will not come into it through any opening unless the opening is well forward and provided with a funnel mouth, and ordinary pumps will not work. That is to say, at such speed the suction overcomes the pressure of the water on the sides of the boat. But openings properly placed at the bows will admit all water required for the engine condensers, etc., without the use of pumps. High speed thus brings new conditions into navigation."

"THE architects' report to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, "reveal a really alarming condition in that edifice. The present damages can readily be repaired, but the danger is that St. Paul's, London's most splendid architectural monument, may have to give way to the march of progress. The building of the old underground railway tunnel caused some settling of the foundation, and the later tunnels caused perceptible, even alarming, damage. But tunnel railroads, sewers, and other improvements for the public safety and comfort London must have, and the cathedral floated on sand and wet gravel may yet vanish." Mr. Somers Clarke, the architect in charge, has published the following statement in *The Times:* "The immense weight resting upon the eight piers upholding the dome has caused the foundations under the dome to settle more than elsewhere. The settlement thus caused has broken eight arches and the windows of the clerestory over them, in the nave of the choir, and in the north and south transepts, where they abut on the dome piers. In the same way the very great weight of the western towers has caused them to sink, and in sinking they have cracked the west front vertically through the Great Door, the window above, and the vaulted ceiling of the portico. They have also cracked the wall of the chapel to the east." Mr. Clarke expresses the opinion that the construction of two underground railways and the large sewers have seriously affected the foundations, and he lays particular stress upon the effects of vibration caused by passing trains.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ORGANIZATIONS OF YOUNG CHRISTIANS.

FIVE national or international assemblies of "young" Christians have been held during the past few weeks, namely, by the Christian Endeavorers in Cincinnati, the Epworth Leaguers in San Francisco, the Baptist Young People's Union in Chicago, the Young People's Christian Union of the United Presbyterian Church in Warsaw, Ind., and the Episcopalians in Detroit. These conventions have been commented upon by the press of the country as a revelation of mighty strength, of unbounded enthusiasm, of tremendous denominational service. Nevertheless, criticism of the organizations is not wanting here and there. The Boston *Evening Transcript* (August 17), after a lengthy and detailed history and description of young people's societies within the churches, reaches this conclusion:

"Taking a look at young people's organizations as a whole, it may be said that they are going through, if not a crisis, at any rate a period of depression. Lines of effort are being recast. There has been failure on their part to realize anything approaching the expectations of the church leaders of ten years ago."

The Presbyterian (August 21) says of the Christian Endeavor movement that it has reached a stage in its history when many of its best friends think that more directive and modifying agencies are necessary:

"Some persons, who look beneath the surface, see in it evidences of weakening and divisive tendencies. It has accomplished much good in various directions, and still commands a wide and favorable hearing, but it is not, in the opinion of competent judges, up to the standard of service that existing conditions require. The novelty is fast wearing off, and the members are not as responsive as formerly to a hurrah-way of doing things. It is felt that something more than lively singing and brief prayers, pledge and consecration services, are necessary to draw out the life and energy of those identified with it. Many pastors who hoped much from it are growing discouraged over the outcome. And prominent and influential workers in it are taking into deep and serious consideration rising problems in connection with it."

The Christian Endeavor organization is now a legally incorporated, self-perpetuating body, independent of all church authority, yet operating in the very heart of the churches. In this, Rev. R. J. George, D.D., writing in *The Christian Nation* (Covenanter, August 21), thinks there are "elements of danger which the guardians of the church can not disregard without unfaithfulness." Enumerating these dangers and summarizing some opinions expressed by others regarding them, Dr. George says:

"There is danger that the control of the young people's movement by the C. E. Corporation will become subversive of the church's authority over her youth. This was clearly brought out in the late General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church while considering the report on young people's societies. . . . When a report was presented, the design of which was 'merely to substitute denominational leadership and inspiration for leadership and inspiration which at present exist outside of the denomination,' the friends of the outside corporation rallied their forces in the Assembly and defeated the report. Mr. J. Willis Baer, secretary of the United Society, and, next to President Clarke, its leader, was in the Assembly and resisted the adoption of the report, saying, as reported, 'Christian Endeavor is restive under such legislation.' One of the leading Presbyterian papers, in reporting the action, remarked that the committee approached too near the Christian Endeavor buzz-saw and got its fingers snipped. . . . It remains to be seen whether the friends of church authority will contend for the right of the General Assembly to have supreme control over the young people of the Presbyterian Church, or whether, for the sake of peace, they will surrender that right. The question is an important one, and concerns all churches. 'No man can serve two masters.'"

Dr. George finds a second element of danger in what he calls "the unwarranted interference of the C. E. Corporation in the mission-fields of the church." He regards as significant in this respect an editorial in *The Christian Endeavor World*, which ran as follows:

"Nothing more generous or salutary was done at the great Cincinnati convention than the pledges made at the Congregational rally to provide the funds whereby the United Society of Christian Endeavor of China can have a field secretary, an officer imperatively demanded if the work in China is to advance. There was nothing sectarian about this spontaneous free-will offering, because the new secretary will work quite as much with other denominations and for them as for Congregationalists. He may not and probably will not be a Congregationalist."

Dr. George comments upon this as follows:

"Here is a new agency to be introduced into the mission-fields of all the churches. Its purpose is to propagate Christian Endeavor. The churches have nothing to do with the choice of this field secretary, and are not consulted as to whether they desire to have an officer of the C. E. Corporation enter their mission-fields to propagate that society. Many of the denominations having missions in China have organized their young people as denominational societies under control of the church. Has it not the appearance of an unwarrantable interference for the C. E. Corporation to send its secretaries into their mission-fields to seek to gain control of the young people's movement among the new converts?"

In a symposium of statements, opinions, and predictions which he has gathered, Dr. George sees a third danger — "that the C. E. movement will result in an effort to bring the denominations together on a false basis of church union." For example, Dr. Charles Frederick Goss, reporting the Cincinnati convention (in *The Sunday-School Times*, July 27) says: "The effort to break down denominational prejudice was continuous, earnest, and successful. This will perhaps be considered by the future historian the greatest result of the movement." The Boston *Transcript* says: "If Christian Endeavor is to materialize into anything practical in the present century, it can not do better than to follow the lead wisely indicated by the thoughtful founder and the signs of the times, for a larger brotherhood and a more substantial unity of churchgoing people. By all means let us have a church trust."

The Christian Standard (July 17) observes:

"We welcome the Christian Endeavor Convention because its creators builded better than they knew, because Christ is glorified more than party in the practical workings of the society, and because Christian union is the most popular rally-cry of these enthusiastic young believers. When the grand day of Christian unity is fully ushered in it will be seen that the Endeavor movement was prophetic of that glad time upon which the conversion of the world depends."

After quoting these expressions of opinion Dr. George says that unity of the churches is too grave a matter to be controlled, directed, or even approached in this way:

"The movement toward church union should be conducted by the churches themselves, through their highest courts under leaders of ripe scholarship and mature Christian experience, by devout and diligent search for the truth as taught in the Word of God, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit; and not by popular assemblies of the young people of the church under the leadership of an outside body."

Along with these and other expressions of criticism two prominent and influential Christian Endeavorers have each presented a plan for a happier and more efficient working of the organization in which they are especially interested. That proposed by Mr. John Willis Baer, secretary of the National Christian En-

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deavor organization, is thus outlined and commented upon in *The Presbyterian* (August 21):

"He [Mr. Baer] is naturally, by his position, strongly allied to distinctive Endeavorism, but his Presbyterianism is above discount. He proposes to bring our Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work and our young people in Christian Endeavor Societies into more direct and molding relations. His plan is to have the board extend to them 'inspiring helps through leaflets, reading courses, periodicals, and last, but not least, a superintendent and secretary.' He would also have 'the General Assembly create a permanent committee on young people's work, and give adequate time in its business to the important work of our young people.' He is working up a plan to this end, which he hopes to submit, in due time, for the Assembly's indorsement. He favors a more practical and effective leadership on the part of our church, while not interfering with existing conditions outside of our ecclesiasticism."

Mr. Baer's plan contemplates a constructive leadership and supervision by each religious denomination of its own young people's organizations. The plan advocated by Mr. William T. Ellis, long prominent in Christian Endeavor affairs and for some time editor of *The Golden Rule*, recognizes the value of denominational direction, but looks to the federation of all young people's church societies, independently of their denominations, with a view to making the federation an agent for distinctive ecclesiastical operations. He says in *The Independent* (undenom., August 15):

"We need not, as a federation, do many kinds of work—should not, in fact. The federation's part will be to encourage the denominations to lead out in definite work for and with and by the young people. The federation need do no more than to provide a visible bond of union, to make possible the holding of all the national conventions of the young people at the same time and place, and to furnish topics for the weekly prayer-meetings.

"Thus far, or at least up to the preceding paragraph, I think that most readers are willing to go with me. It is plain that if the limited fellowship found in Christian Endeavor is good, a still larger fellowship will be better. And if denominational oversight of young people's work is good in some cases, why not in all? But right here arises a difficulty. The price of this denominational oversight in certain instances has been the loss of interdenominational fellowship. The proposed federation makes possible both of these desired ends. It will give denominational identity to the young people's work, while at the same time affording the freest and fullest fellowship and cooperation.

"Other objects of the federation, briefly stated, are the preparation of the prayer-meeting topics; the cooperation of the denominations, so far as practicable, in the arrangement of courses of study for the young people, and in the publishing of supplies for the societies; the collation of accurate statistics of the work and the indication of the phases of the movement that may need special emphasis from time to time."

WILL ZIONISM SOLVE THE JEWISH PROBLEM?

THE Zionistic movement continues to excite warm discussion among the Jews, and *The Jewish Chronicle* (London), the most important Jewish paper published in the English language, has during the last few weeks been printing many letters, pro and con, from its readers. Summing up the discussion, it throws the weight of its editorial opinion in the scales against Zionism. It rehearses the arguments of its advocates and meets them as follows:

"(1) Zionism offers salvation for Judaism; (2) it provides a remedy for oppressed Jewry; (3) being the only remedy in the field it must, perforce, be accepted. To take these arguments in order, it is perfectly true that the relaxing atmosphere of a free country does tend to weaken the connection of some Jews with their ancient faith. But the men thus affected are precisely those who would never dream of returning to Palestine with the Zionists. Nor again is it at all likely that the establishment of a Jewish state in Syria would be so free from modern economic and other influences and necessities as to offer a better field for orthodoxy than those countries in which we now live. In any case it has never been explained how the Jewish state would bring about that much-desired object. There are many people, on the other hand, who would hold that if European Jewry were enfranchised to-morrow the way to prevent wholesale apostasy would be, not to fly away to a little corner of the Sultan's dominions, and, crouching in the nook, seek to hold the influences of freedom at arm's length, but to accompany the enfranchisement with a greater movement of religious revival such as would hold Jews true to their faith. . . . . .

"What can Zionism do for the Jews of France? What effect can it have on the myriads of German Jews who do not want to be put on harbor works in Palestine, who are not at a loss for a livelihood, and who are merely suffering a modified form of political ostracism and social outlawry? The only Jews whom Zionism will rescue from the fire are those very poor people whom it will be a danger to accumulate in a not over-wealthy country like Palestine. All this, too, apart from the fact that Palestine can never sustain more than a fraction of the race. 'Ah! but,' say our Zionist correspondents, 'produce your alternative scheme. What else do you recommend?' We do not see that the question of alternative has anything to do with the merits or demerits of Zionism itself. Moreover, the argument seems to imply that, failing an alternative, we must perforce accept Zionism. It is as tho a doctor warned a patient that, in the event of no remedy being found, he must forthwith commit suicide. Naturally Jews, as a whole, are not impressed with the logic of such an argument. If they can discover no political drug for their many ills, they will prefer to wait on before rashly imbibing Zionism into their system. They will do their utmost to relieve the more urgent symptoms. They will adopt all means and grasp every opportunity for effecting an improvement here, or righting a wrong there. But they will also recognize that for the redemption of our race we must look to some hope not bounded by the narrow limits of Palestine, but rather to those forces which have made England the great pioneer of freedom and tolerance she is to-day."

It has been for some time apparent that a large majority of the rabbis, of such at least as had given expression to their views, are opposed to the crusade preached by Dr. Herzl, Dr. Nordau, and the other Zionist leaders. One of these rabbis, Maurice Thorner, writing in the New York *Tribune* (August 25) upon "The Condition of the Jews To-day," speaks of Zionism as a movement led by men who have long been out of touch with Jewry. He writes:

"Modern Zionism, however, in its present phase will hardly solve the difficult problem presented by the universal Jewish question. Conducted, as the new movement actually is, by emotional enthusiasts rather than by men of action and practical insight, and counting now among its chief leaders such as had long been out of touch with the Jewish masses, religiously and socially, Zionism for some time to come can not be expected to make any considerable headway toward the consummation of Jewish national hopes and dreams. Religious and even racial Judaism has never been dependent for its existence upon Jewish nationalism, but *vice versa*. History shows that religious revivals were strongest among Jews while in exile or when their national unity was nearing its dissolution. The Jews of to-day are lacking many of the advantages necessary for their national regeneration. Their very cosmopolitanism stands in the way of their nationalism. Instead of having given a center, a solid geographical and political foothold, whence the movement could draw its vital powers and where its efforts of unification could converge, there is given a large number of politically and geographically disconnected sections of a circle held together only by an historical and spiritual central force. The ever potent issue of 'To be or not to be,' it would seem, resolves itself for Jewish nationalism into the alternative of either a narrow, uncompromising, and self-absorbed spirit, indifferent to other and larger world interests, the assumption of an attitude of selfish national egotism on the one hand, or, on the other, the final and irrevocable adoption of a policy shaped by the iron logic of its

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history, a broad, all-harmonizing ideal cosmopolitanism, ready even to suffer national annihilation if necessary for a world's redemption."

THE RELIGIOUS FUTURE OF THE FILIPINOS.

THE most urgent Philippine problem, assuming that armed insurrection is as good as ended, is evidently a semi-religious one. What the general attitude of the American Government will be, it is not difficult to conjecture. Its attitude will be, so far as possible, what it is in America—an attitude of neutrality, insuring freedom to all religions, and identifying the state with none. This purpose is thus indicated in the official report recently received at Washington from General MacArthur, namely:

"They [the Filipinos] have been advised that the liberty of action which they claimed for themselves in such matters they must be prepared to accord to others; that, as no state church exists, no minister of religion will be forced upon them, and no public funds will be devoted to ecclesiastical purposes; that priests and ministers of the gospel of any denomination are at liberty to engage in religious teaching in the islands, and that the people are at liberty to reject by lawful means such teachings as they see fit, and that the Government would not favor one denomination over the other, its general policy being one of non-interference, except where intervention becomes necessary in the preservation of good order and property rights."

The relation of the Government to the Filipinos does not, however, settle some of the most interesting features of the religious problem presented. Free from all governmental compulsion, where will the Filipinos turn for their religious faith? This question forms the subject of an article in the London *Spectator* (August 10). The first consequence of the new situation, says the writer, is that the Filipinos "are ceasing to have any creed at all," and are becoming "indifferents." This gives us the singular spectacle of millions of Asiatics without a dominant faith, a spectacle which students of Asiatic history will not believe likely to endure long. *The Spectator* canvasses the possibilities of the future as follows:

"Now if the Philippine natives openly or secretly abandon Catholicism, what faith will they adopt? The pleasant answer would be, of course, that the American missionaries will convert them, as they have in a way converted the Hawaiians and some of the wilder tribes of Burma. They are very sincere, they approach the people very closely—learning their languages, for example, with wonderful perseverance—and they are sometimes more successful than British missionaries, owing, we fancy, to greater care in comprehending, and, so to speak, meeting, native ideas. They may in half a century or so succeed very greatly, and make of the islanders Protestants of a kind, with a native pastorate, and a mode of life which will be at all events an imitation of the life accepted by Protestant communities. One dark race, the Abyssinian, it must not be forgotten, is Christian, and, tho its Christianity is of a low type, has at intervals died for it in heaps. That is a possible, and would be by far the most hopeful, solution; but it is not a certain one, and is open to the objection that amidst such masses, and over so large and disjointed an area, instruction must be imperfect, and that we might witness the birth of monstrous and evil heresies, such as spring up in Southern China—producing, *e.g.*, the Taeping movement—which might make the very name of Christianity suspected throughout the Far East."

Another possibility is the adoption of the Malay form of Mohammedanism, already professed by a quarter of a million of the Filipinos. This, however, *The Spectator* does not consider probable, as that faith is receding, not advancing. Another possibility is the introduction by the Japanese of one of their creeds. This also is deemed unlikely, as the Japanese are "essentially secularist," and the Filipinos are of races more likely to be drawn to dreamy superstitions. Another possibility still, and the one that seems to arouse most interest on the part of *The Spectator*, is that a new religion will be developed, under conditions that render close observation of its genesis and progress possible. Says *The Spectator*:

"We know much of Asiatic creeds, but scarcely anything of their origins. *What* induced the people of India two thousand years ago to believe that pedigree could affect the relation of the soul to its Creator? Or what was the mental condition of the masses among whom the teaching of Buddha or of Confucius must have spread like wildfire, because it must have seemed to them to satisfy some ideal? The birth of an absolutely new and effective faith is an occurrence which has not been witnessed for generations, but many of the conditions which should precede one exist in the Philippines, and if they yield fruit the occurrence should not be neglected as movements of the Asiatic mind usually have been in Europe. It may be said that the 'tamed' Indians of Spanish America have shown no palpable disposition to relapse, tho they are free to do so, and are content to remain nominally Catholic; but that is only partially true. The few observers who have ever broken through the wall of reticence behind which the 'Espaniolized' Indian protects himself believe that he has a faith alongside of his thin Catholicism which he sedulously conceals, and which still bears some relation to his ancestral creed. An American Indian, moreover, is not an Asiatic, with whom, as a rule, his creed is matter of life and death, which he will no more conceal than a Protestant cleric will. It will be years before anything definite is known, and many readers of these words will suppose that we are merely dreaming; but it is really possible that a new Asiatic faith may be self-developed in the Philippines, and not borrowed from outside."

Still another destiny may be in store for the Filipinos:

"It may be that the Roman Church, touched to the heart by the spiritual condition of the Filipinos, may send forth bands of devoted missionaries who, without thought of money or power, will reevangelize the half-hearted Catholics of the Philippines and make them converts to a nobler and better type of Roman Catholicism. Probably this is the best thing that could happen, for tho we do not pretend that we should not in the abstract prefer to see the Filipinos Protestants, we expect, considering their past history, that a purer form of Roman Catholicism would be the type of Christianity most likely to hold the Filipinos."

This editorial in *The Spectator* elicits comment from the New York *Tribune*, which finds that the writer makes a serious error in his conception of the situation. Says *The Tribune*:

"The Filipinos have not generally revolted against Roman Catholicism, but against the alleged corruption and tyranny of alien friars in civil affairs. The islands have been governed in civil and social as well as in religious matters by a portion of the clergy, and these ecclesiastical rulers have been not native Filipinos, but Spaniards. That is what the Filipinos revolted against, just as Cubans long protested against the filling of their churches with priests from the Peninsula. There is no indication that the Filipinos object in the least to Roman Catholic priests of Filipino blood who attend strictly to religious duties and do not meddle with the civil government. Indeed, it is perfectly well known that many of the Filipinos are intensely loyal to that church thus manned and conducted. Of course, United States rule will assure the complete separation of church and state, and it is intimated that the authorities at Rome are inclined to replace the Spanish clergy in the islands largely with natives, tho also to some extent, especially in the higher offices, with Americans. In such circumstances it seems probable that the Filipinos will largely remain Roman Catholics, tho there is little doubt that Protestantism will make hosts of converts, as it is already doing."

In the mean time severe criticism is beginning to appear in the Roman Catholic press because of the report of the superintendent of public instruction in the Philippines, and the evident purpose to prohibit religious instruction in the public schools. *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland, August 30) says of this:

"The high-handed and red-handed methods pursued by the Philippine commission is going to mark that body as one of the most iniquitous ever entrusted with the task of framing a gov-

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ernment for a conquered people. Without a vestige of authorization from the only court capable of giving the commission power to act, the Congress of the United States, Judge Taft and his colleagues prohibit all religious instruction by the teachers. When were these men empowered so to decree, and by whom? . . . . . .

"The school superintendent at Manila improved on the commission's act; he issued an order forbidding devotions and removing from the schools crucifixes, religious emblems, sacred pictures, etc. This bumptious official evidently thought his power under the act to be unlimited, and the passing strange part of it all is that these acts and orders work so nicely against the Catholic Church. The report condemns the reporters when it says 'these orders were readily complied with.' By whom readily complied with? Silence. 'There was no protest from either parents or teachers,' adds the report. Surprising, that. No protest from teachers, whose protest would have been answered by dismissal. No protest from parents, whose protest might mean arrest on suspicion. . . . . .

"These quotations from the report appear silly when it is added: 'To many of the teachers the change was apparently welcome.' Only apparently welcome? That was not the impression intended to be conveyed in the preceding portions of the report. Many, you say? That sounds rather tame after the enthusiastic universality ultimated in the parts going before. There is considerable evidence of clerical juggling, and the question looks to be one of impressing people at home and not of stating facts. Even as the report stands, it sounds more like the statement of a Protestant or infidel propaganda than a sober *résumé* of government procedure."

The New York *Freeman's Journal* (Rom. Cath., August 31) says:

"To one who has watched the course of events in the Philippines it is quite evident that nothing will be left undone to Protestantize the natives. The work is to begin in the schools. If the Filipino children can be trained in the way the would-be proselytizers have planned, it is expected that the next generation of Filipinos, if not openly Protestants, will be very indifferent Catholics. . . . . .

"The meaning of the removal from the schools of crucifixes, religious emblems, and sacred pictures is quite clear. So long as they remained Catholic, children in these schools would have constantly before their eyes reminders of their faith. Everything must be done, according to the program of the Taft commission, to make Filipino children forget that they are Catholics. Just as in a conquered country the flag and all national emblems would be tabooed by the conquerors, so in the Philippines the crucifix and Catholic pictures are to be placed under the ban in the interest of Protestantism."

SOME ADVERSE CRITICISM OF THE AMERICAN REVISION.

REFERRING to the action of the American Bible revision committee in using modern substitutes for certain archaic expressions, the New York *Sun* (September 3) asks:

"But is the meaning of most of the expressions in the authorized version for which the revisers have provided substitutes, unintelligible or obscure to Bible readers of to-day? Is it not to be supposed that they are able to find in all the innumerable cheap helps and handbooks to Bible study the explanation of any words or phrases that are obsolete or difficult? . . . . . .

"Let us look into Shakespeare a minute. 'Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed?' It is a very small quotation-sack that doesn't contain that. Is there anything difficult about the word 'meat'? Would anybody think of substituting 'food' for it as the American revisers have done with the 'meat' of the Bible? 'The young lions seek their meat from God.' 'My flesh is meat indeed, my blood drink indeed.' What reason is there for saying 'food' instead of 'meat'? This is poetry, not a catalog of food products. But to go back to Shakespeare. 'Now pile your dust upon the quick and dead.' Does anybody fail to understand that? The American revisers would substitute 'living'; 'live,' it would have to be to keep Shakespeare's meter.'

". . . Moses wist not that his face shone.' Did anybody have any trouble with 'wist' in Sunday-school? Why should it be changed to 'knew'? The American revisers might have credited the people with a little intelligence. Such changes as 'make full' for 'fulfil' and 'far be it' for 'God forbid' seem superfluous."

The Detroit *Evening News* (August 31) says:

"It may yet prove that the American experts were more honest than wise in more fully showing to the world the errors of King James's translators. When simple Christians, who believe without seeing, come to learn, for instance, that the word 'God,' used in the old text, has no relation whatever to the word 'Jehovah,' in the original, which it pretends to translate, the fact may shock him. He may look farther, and some higher critic may tell him that Jehovah was the proper name of an individual god worshiped by the ancient Hebrews, as distinguished from other gods worshiped by other similar surrounding peoples. He will learn that the word translated into hell, 'sheol,' had no such significance to the prophet who wrote it as 'hell' has to the Christian; that, in fact, there was no word in the whole Hebrew text which conveyed the meaning attached to hell. For these and other similar reasons the American version may disturb faith more than did the English version—and that had its disturbing effect without doubt. It will stimulate criticism, and criticism always results in breaking down faith."

The Baltimore *American* (September 1) says, regarding the substitution of modern for old forms of speech:

"There is not one of these words which would puzzle a half-grown schoolboy. Some have acquired two meanings instead of one with the passage of time, like many other words in the language, and ordinarily intelligent people are familiar with both usages. There are words in the Bible which may fairly be called obsolete, but they are not many, and, with some exceptions, they are of a kind and in places not to interfere with the reading or study of the sacred volume. Had the revision committee confined itself to changing these there could not have been much ground for criticism, because they would not have disfigured the text appreciably. They have, however, made sweeping changes in the language of the Scriptures without any apparent reason. They say they wanted to make it easily intelligible to the people. What people? It is very like translating Robinson Crusoe into words of one syllable for the benefit of those just beginning to read. If it be intended for such people, they will be the first to protest against such treatment of the Bible to which they are accustomed."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

LEO XIII. will before long begin the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate, and a committee has already been formed in Rome, under the presidency of the Cardinal-Vicar, to make preparations for the event. There is to be a grand pilgrimage. Catholics from all parts of the world are invited to visit the tomb of the Apostles in April, 1902.

A CONFERENCE of the representatives of the different Italian Protestant churches was held in Rome recently, says *The Independent* (September 5), in which the Waldensians, Baptists, Methodists, and others participated, and a full agreement was reached in what for Italian Protestantism is its chief object, the work of evangelization among the Catholic population. In this a full *modus vivendi* was established, the whole propaganda to be controlled and guided by a special committee, consisting of representatives of the various Protestant denominations engaged in gospel work in that country. The members of this *comitato interdenominazionale*, which is really the executive committee, will have their headquarters in Rome. The full details of the scheme are still a subject for future deliberation.

THE third Methodist Ecumenical Conference began last week in London. It was held in City Road Chapel, where John Wesley preached and where he was buried. The delegates to this conference represent nearly a million more church-members than were represented at the last conference in Washington ten years ago. The third day of the conference was marked by a discussion following the reading of a paper on "The Influence of Methodism in the Promotion of International Peace. The New York *Evening Post* says (September 6): "The five-minute rule was adopted, and the pastors made fiery speeches for and against the war in South Africa. The campaign came in for a great deal of criticism, and finally the chairman ruled reference to it out of order. Many Americans took part in the discussion, but none of the more prominent bishops spoke. The speeches were punctuated by frequent noisy interruptions and cheers and counter-cheers. There was a scene of considerable disorder, and the discussion terminated without any conclusion being reached."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

IMPROVEMENT IN FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

A NUMBER of recent incidents have shown that the relations between France and Germany are gradually becoming more and more cordial, and that the Teuton is dropping his air of a conqueror and the Gaul forgetting "la revanche." The speeches of the German Emperor, who has been studiously anxious to conciliate the French; the joint operations of French and German troops in China under command of a German general; and the recent automobile race from Paris to Berlin, at the end of which the Frenchman who won received an enthusiastic tribute from the German capital, have been the principal of these incidents. These, in the opinion of the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), are the outward signs of a desire which both nations feel to stand well with each other, and "it is far from impossible that they are the beginning of a definite Franco-German *rapprochement*." We quote further from the same paper:

"Thirty years of mistrust and suspicion are to be succeeded by a period of amity. There is now no more talk about Die Wacht am Rhein, and the two nations which, for three decades, have glared at each other across the Vosges are apparently ready to drop their weapons and fraternize."

This condition, continues the *Pester Lloyd*, is due primarily to the diplomacy and rare good sense of the German Emperor, which have gained a notable triumph, "restoring what the swords of the generals had wellnigh destroyed—the mutual comity of two great nations." The French Government has learned that the policy of revenge has led to isolation in external relations, to sordid intrigues and plots in domestic politics. "France is becoming more sensible, and common sense is all that is wanted. She has the highest intelligence among the nations; she is still the center of Europe in art and perhaps still of literature. We may say with the French painter: '*Désarmée la France sera encore la plus belle*' [France disarmed will be only the more beautiful]."

Field-Marshal von Waldersee also has been saying pleasant things about the French. Immediately upon his return from China he was interviewed by the editor of the *Echo de Paris*, and, in the course of some remarks about the general result of the Chinese expedition, he declared that he had the greatest admiration for the French army and its officers. The utmost harmony and cordiality, he said, marked the relations between the forces of the two nations in China. The Emperor inquired anxiously about these relations, and the German commander declared that Kaiser Wilhelm did not attempt to conceal his admiration for the troops of la belle France. Since the fateful days of 1870–71, he continued, the French military establishment has made notable and solid progress, and Germans regard this progress with nothing but gratification as it presages the return of France to her former and rightful position among the nations. The field-marshal also expressed great admiration and respect for Colonel Marchand, of Fashoda fame. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* contain complimentary articles on the occasion of the Paris-Berlin automobile race. The latter journal bids France forget that Germans were ever anything but her greatest friends and hopes that better relations with the French republic will soon mean more cordial understanding with the republic's great ally.

The appointment of Herr von Koeller, formerly Prussian minister of the interior, to be secretary of state for Alsace-Lorraine, has raised a little flutter of resentment among the Paris journals, as Herr von Koeller is known to have been closely connected with the Prussian Government's Germanization schemes against the Poles and the Danes. The *Journal des Débats* fears that a new impetus will be given to the campaign for stamping out the French language in the conquered provinces. The *Strassburger Post*, altho German, deplores the appointment, as Herr von Koeller who, several years ago, was under-secretary in the provinces, acquired "a very unsavory reputation." *The Speaker* (London) believes that Lorraine is still French at heart, and it advocates as a solution of the whole question a proposal which received much discussion even before the war of 1870–71 had been concluded, namely, "that Alsace should be made an independent republic with a guaranty of neutrality signed by the Powers of Europe, while Lorraine remained French, with the exception of the district where German is spoken." "Even at this date," says the London journal, "such a compromise sounds the least impracticable of any, and it may even yet be imposed some day or other by the general situation of Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AS VIEWED ABROAD.

AMERICAN imperialism is still the subject of animated discussion by the rest of the world. The far-reaching effect of the decision of the Supreme Court with regard to our new "possessions" has been commented on extensively in the daily and weekly press of Europe, and it has now reached the reviews. Sidney Brooks, the English writer on politics and economics, declares that the rest of the world may rest assured that, no matter what the American Constitution may pronounce illegal, what the American commonwealth deems vital will prevail. The problem presented by an apparently inflexible constitution and an imperious need of change, says Mr. Brooks (in *The Fortnightly Review*, London, August), was solved by the Americans "through their inherited instinct for compromise." The spirit and judgment of the Supreme Court have been so sound and their conception of their duties so broad and practical, that the American Constitution presents itself to us in its actual workings as "neither rigid nor flexible, but endowed with the best points of both qualities. It is too rigid to be easily or hastily altered; it just flexible enough to yield when obstinacy might mean ruin or at least immense confusion." Mr. Brooks reviews the events which led up to the war with Spain, and declares that our experience has been "expansion by explosion." It was sudden, unlooked for, bewildering. He says at this point:

"In February, 1898, not one American in five thousand even knew where the Philippines were. I was in New York at the time, and can testify to the reluctance and whole-hearted guilelessness with which America entered on the war. Cuba and the sufferings of the *reconcentrados*, and the 'heroism' of the guerrilla dynamiters and bandits—the simple humanitarian needs and duties of the moment—were all their thoughts. The Administration did not want war; it did its best to prevent war, and it was only the emotions of the people, worked on by the blowing up of the *Maine* and by a long campaign of lies directed from the Cuban Junta in New York, with the aid of the yellow press, that brought war on. There was a dash of revenge in the people's determination to end Spanish rule in Cuba, but humanity was the dominant motive."

No country, he continues, is so easily led away by words as America, because "in no country is education so rampant—the average citizen being elevated up to the point where he is not quite able to think rightly for himself, and yet resents being told how to do so by the better informed." The consequence of this, we are told, is that the "preposterous metaphysics of the Declaration of Independence have been accepted as gospel truths, and the American, who is at all times a veritable Gatling-gun of received opinions, has preached the 'consent of the governed' and 'the inalienable rights' of man *ad nauseam*." On these self-evident propositions Americans have "founded a claim to a na-

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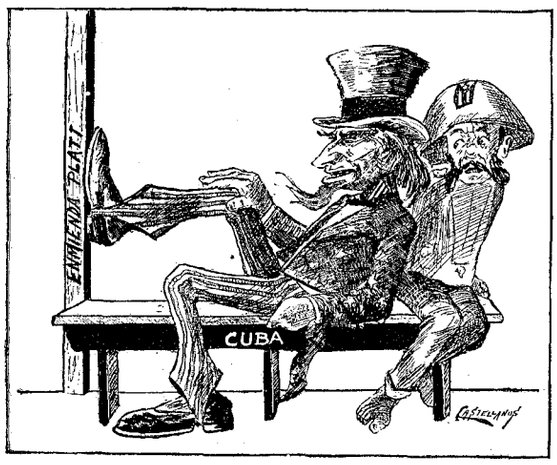
tional character so greatly superior to that of any other power, ancient or modern, that, if it could be substantiated, the world would be obliged to recognize in our kinsmen the advance-agents of the millennium." Now, however, this has all been changed by the decision of the Supreme Court:

"Imperialism, after a struggle, is accepted and adopted. The Declaration of Independence is quoted, when it is quoted at all, with a wink. Popular metaphysics are revolutionized. The weight of the 'dead hand' has been removed—America has declined to be tied to Washington's coat-tails forever. Moreover, Aguinaldo is captured and the war in the Philippines, after costing some four thousand lives and £50,000,000, is virtually at an end. Cuba, after a period of restlessness and suspicion, has submitted to the inevitable and acknowledged American suzerainty. In Gen. Leonard Wood the Americans have discovered a second Cromer, one of those strong, strenuous, and balanced administrators who can not help being empire-builders. From Hawaii comes no sign of dissatisfaction. Porto Rico is pacific, if not pacified, and slowly becoming hopeful of better times. And, finally, the Supreme Court has quashed the legal objections to imperialism in the interests of common sense. America enters upon her heritage free from encumbrance."

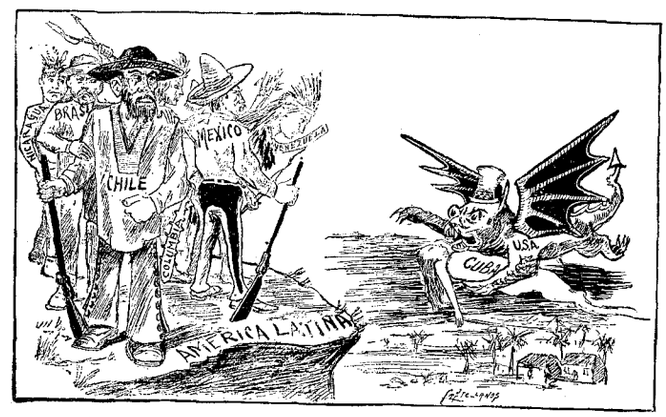
Americans will not, this writer fears, put their heritage to the best of uses. We are masters of the "mere mechanics of colonization," such as sanitation, road and railroad building, organization of government, he admits. But we have two great enemies in our own household to contend with: politics and national sentimentality. To manage colonies successfully, says Mr. Brooks, a body of civil servants, chosen by competition, divorced from politics, irremovable except for proven offenses, well paid and well pensioned, is an essential. This Americans lack, and he believes our devotion to the spoils system will prevent our ever having it. The spoils system brought about the end of the Spanish colonial empire. Mr. Brooks sees no reason why it should not cause the downfall of ours, unless we speedily mend our ways. The Americans are also "incorrigible sentimentalists":

"They believe with all their might that legislation can cure everything. . . . The passion for making laws is bred in their bones, and all their remedies are heroic. They gave a proof of it in granting the darkies the vote after the Civil War—a bit of foolishness it has taken forty years, and an immense amount of illegality, to set right. It is this spirit that will prove their greatest handicap in dealing sensibly with the Filipinos. They will go and dump down upon the islanders all the laws and institutions they have at home—elective assemblies, a free press, trial by jury, and heaven knows what else. They will, in fact, repeat the precise mistake we have made in India. They are tremendous believers in the American 'idea,' and think that every one—white, black, brown, or yellow—can be civilized by having it brought home to them; that it suits all people alike, and can be prescribed indiscriminately."

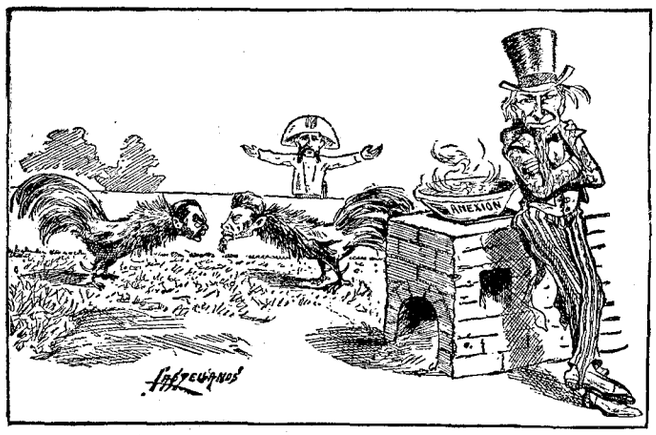
Our course of imperialism will not stop, says this writer. The Nicaragua canal matter and the overshadowing cloud of differences with Europe about South America will involve us in other troubles. There is no political danger to Great Britain in American imperialism, he believes, because "the farther America advances along the road of imperialism, the more she will begin to appreciate what it is that England has done for the world, and what obstacles we have overcome in doing it; and to that extent the greater will be the sympathy between the two countries." But, because America is a "protectionist empire," American im-



"SCARCELY ROOM FOR TWO."
—*La Discusion* (Havana).



SOUTH AMERICA HAS A HORRIBLE DREAM.
—*La Discusion* (Havana).



Uncle Sam watches the struggle for Cuban Presidency. As soon as they are exhausted the plucking process will begin.
—*La Discusion* (Havana).

UNCLE SAM: "I am modest; I only ask five points in Cuba for coaling stations."

THE CUBAN PEOPLE: "Yes, but it was with a very small purchase that Archimedes moved the world. I am afraid of you."
—*La Discusion* (Havana).

CUBAN VIEWS OF AMERICA'S DESIGNS.

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perialism will be a distinct menace to British trade. The "open door" in our new possessions is a myth, he declares, adding in conclusion: "The American empire will be an American preserve. It will not attract many colonists, it may not develop a startlingly great trade, but nine-tenths of whatever it does develop will ultimately be American."

The *Amsterdammer* publishes a long article minutely analyzing the decision of the Supreme Court in the insular cases. The decision, it says, is one of the greatest of the legal pronunciamentos of the century, and its influence on Europe will increase as the United States advances farther and farther along the path of imperialism. The *Patrie* (Montreal), the principal mouthpiece of French sentiment throughout Canada, has been publishing a series of articles on the subject since the announcement of the decision. The Americans, it says, have now totally repudiated all the important principles of their famous Declaration of Independence.

The Canadian press in general appears to find cause for apprehension of danger to Canada in our new "world politics," altho most of them vigorously deny that there is any sentiment worth considering in Canada in favor of annexation to this country. *The Daily Witness* (Montreal) objects to the word annexation, but admits the existence of a feeling in favor of union. There is much to be said in favor of union with our neighbors whom we admire and respect, it observes, but, to tell the whole truth, Canadians regard their own institutions and their present connections as superior to those that annexation would give them. There is a belief in Canada that there is room on this continent for two kindred nations to grow together in mutual good-will. *The Witness*, however, admits that Canada is being gradually Americanized. This fact, it says, is "glaringly evident" to every one who reads the Canadian press. It says: "The newspapers of the Dominion are largely made up as to their popular reading of what is called syndicate matter, or boiler plate, from the United States, all sputtering with Americanism." Still more effective, it continues, as an Americanizing force is the theater:

"Every American play—and an American play is nothing if not rampantly national—after it has got the nap worn off it at home, spends its declining days in Canada, and our youth are regaled on the preposterous exploits of bluecoats in the war time, or of more recent cowboy heroes, or the quaintnesses of American rural simplicities, or the vulgarities of so-called society life. A more powerful engine for assimilation than this could hardly be devised."

The Telegram (Toronto) has heard that the Duke of Marlborough is "pulling wires" to be made governor-general of Canada. The fact that the duchess is an American woman causes *The Telegram* some uneasiness, as the whole scheme may be part of the annexation movement. It frees its mind as follows:

"The political importance of the position is not unworthy of his extremely moderate talents, and his wife, the ambitious daughter of the Vanderbilts, might simply revel in the opportunities for social display in full sight of her admiring fellow countrymen. Ottawa would then become a new center for the whole United States. Americans at best have a well-developed notion that the governor-general holds a power of attorney from the reigning sovereign to rule Canada. The spectacle of Canadians figuring as a subject-people to the husband of an American duchess would appeal to United States vanity. The social supremacy of a daughter of the Vanderbilts at Ottawa would lead to American press outrages upon Canadian self-respect, and Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain should be told that a consulship of the Vanderbilts will not do."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE Paris *Matin* foresees the day when the seat of the British Government will be transferred from Great Britain to Australia, as a purely Anglo-Saxon country which is central for Canada, the Cape and India, and safer from a military point of view than London.

THE PRESENT STATUS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE question of the future language of the conquered South African republics is beginning to be discussed in the reviews. Sidney Brooks, writing in *The National Review* (London, August), declares that this is the phase of the whole question now pressing for settlement. Mr. Brooks favors the compulsory use of English throughout all South Africa. The Boers themselves, he says, have always made Dutch supreme. They absorbed the Huguenot refugees in a generation by making them learn the *taal*. With their customary sense and shrewdness, they saw that to foster an alien tongue was to run the risk of fostering a division that nothing could heal, and they accordingly stamped out the patois of the new settlers with the directness of Russians attacking Finnish.

To propagate dialects, he says further, is to propagate rebellion, and he points to the present status of Austria-Hungary as a case in point. "So long as she spoke German, so long as German prevailed in all corners of the realm, Austria was one of the decisive Powers of Europe. She began to decline from the moment the Czechs and Magyars were allowed to revive their dialects."

It is to the process of "denationalization in the schoolroom," inflexibly carried out, he continues, that the United States owes it that she is a nation instead of a jumble of nationalities:

"Nothing pleased me more in the States than to go into one of the public schools and watch America Americanizing. The Americans take hold of the immigrant's children and flatten out whatever may be too un-American in their mental make-up beneath the steam-roller of the English language, with the result that no citizens are more ebulliently loyal than the second generation of aliens. Nor can it be long before the introduction of the American public-school system into Cuba and Porto Rico drives a stiff wedge into the dominion of Spanish and makes English the necessary language for an ambitious colonial. American policy is, and always has been, of the hard-headed Bismarckian type, rarely to be swayed by sentiment; they believe in education as we believe in cricket, and it is no great rashness to prophesy that within a few years Spanish will be leading at most a furtive, twilight sort of existence in the highlands of Spain's ancient colonies, and that a Cuban or Porto Rican of the towns and sea-ports who does not speak English will be as rare as a Welshman who knows only Welsh."

English, he concludes, must be made the language of the conquered republics, and its supremacy must be brought about because of the three following points:

"The first is that the Boer *taal*—a clipped and barren dialect, as useless outside South Africa as it is inadequate for the purposes of twentieth-century speech inside—has no sound claim even in philology to be placed on an equality with the language of a great literature and a great commerce. The second is that by allowing the dual system in Cape Colony we have put a weapon of disaffection in the hands of the Africander Bond which they have deliberately used as an instrument of treason. The third is that any settlement of the language question in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, to be complete, should be made to apply also to Cape Colony. There is no need to proscribe the Boer *taal* in the Russian sense—to forbid its use in churches or at the market-place, or to suppress newspapers published in Dutch. All we have to do is to insure the supremacy of our own tongue by making it worth while for the Boers to learn it, and it can only be made worth learning by becoming the business and political language of the country. When the Boers find that without a knowledge of English they will be unable to enter the legislature, or to practise in the law courts, or, as a necessary consequence, to rise to any large commercial position, they may grumble at first, but, if we are firm, they will sooner or later make shift to learn it. That is the simple policy that has been followed in the United States, and always with success, and, tho the Boers have some peculiarities of their own, it will doubtless succeed with them."

Mr. Henry Labouchere, the famous radical, editor of London

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Truth, believes that peace will never be brought about until Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and ex-President Kruger are both "left entirely out of the consideration of the empire." In an editorial in his paper, entitled "Joe the Irreconcilable and Paul the Impossible," Mr. Labouchere severely criticizes the Colonial Secretary for his "provincialism." Mr. Chamberlain, he declares, has "never gotten beyond the ethics of Birmingham trade competition." He treats the great issue in which the interests of an empire are at stake as a battle between himself and Mr. Kruger. The latter bested him over the Jameson Raid, and he deems it due to himself to make it clear that those who do this must expect to be eventually crushed.

"Politics in their higher plane he never has grasped, with all his cleverness. His estimate of the probable action of the Boers before the war broke out was wrong; his estimate of the resistance that they would and could oppose to us after the war had broken out, and of all else connected with the war, has been wrong; and to suppose that his present course is a wise one, or that he can form a just estimate of what will occur in South Africa after the war is over, is at variance with all our experience of his judgment and policy up to now."

Mr. Kruger is even less of a statesman, Labouchere continues, than the secretary of colonies:

"He [Kruger] is a perfectly honest man, but he is too apt to see things as he would have them be rather than as they are, and to fancy that Heaven will interfere in his behalf. Providence, so far as I can see, does not take much count of the wars on this planet. Victory, as Napoleon said, is generally on the side of the big battalions. If the Boers could bring into the line many thousand fresh troops, it is very probable that they would achieve their independence. But the limited number of men they have can not last forever, and if we fight on to the bitter end they are certain in the long run to have to succumb, not because they lack bravery, but because they lack numbers. Mr. Kruger does not take this hard fact sufficiently into consideration, and the expectation that he appears to entertain of the Almighty interfering on behalf of his nation is outside the area of practical politics."

A writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London, July) maintains that the possession of South Africa is of even more strategic importance to Great Britain than the possession of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada:

"In view of the position of the Cape of Good Hope as one of our alternative half-way houses to India, and in the opinion of many experts the only one in the case of a maritime war, we should have to hold on to the peninsula whether the majority of the white population of the Hinterland liked it or not.

"There is not a Spaniard who does not view with wrath and humiliation the possession by Great Britain of the peninsula of Gibraltar. The peninsula of the Cape of Good Hope is the Gibraltar of South Africa. The time has gone by, if ever there was such a time, when we could with safety adopt Mr. Froude's suggestion of contenting ourselves with the possession of Cape Town and Simon's Town. The 6,000 miles which intervene between Great Britain and Cape Town render it impossible for us to protect the half-way house to India by means of a couple of isolated fortresses. Whoever holds the Hinterland is master of the half-way house; and as, in the interests of the empire at large, we have resolved to be the unchallenged owners of that half-way house, we are bound to be the paramount power throughout the Hinterland."

Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech, in which he maintained the legal and ethical right of the British to arm the natives for use in the war, has called out a good deal of heated comment. The press of the Continent is unsparing in its condemnation of such a course by England. Mr. Frederick Rompel, acting editor of the Pretoria *Volksstem*, contributes to the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) an article in which he says:

"It is from no exaggerated sentiment that the Boers have always kept the Kafirs out of the struggle. They know the Kafir nature, and are well aware that the blacks, once started on the warpath, will sooner massacre women and children than attack an armed enemy. The Boers have an innate horror of the use of black auxiliaries. . . . Kritsinger would not have written that he would shoot Kafirs, armed or unarmed, unless there had been a more extensive employment of armed blacks than we know of or than even Mr. Chamberlain would care to own."

The *Handelsblad* wants to know, "in the name of civilization," just how far the employment by England of the blacks has gone. The Liberal press in England condemns Mr. Chamberlain's speech, but also denies the right of the Boer general (Kritsinger) to refuse the natives the rights of legal combatants. Kritsinger may be wrong, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), but "those who are most deeply grieved at the prolongation of the war and its financial embarrassment will still recognize that it is not to be shortened at the cost of our honor and our humanity." *The Westminster Gazette* (London), also Liberal, says: "Improbable as it may seem to us, we have to remember that the Kafir serves the Boer as well as ourselves, in spite of all the outrages that are imputed to the Boer. To concede that their employment is justified and to make it general would be a course fraught with danger to all white men."

The prorogation *sine die* of the Cape parliament, recently announced by Mr. Chamberlain, on the ground that the "normal conditions of parliamentary government do not now exist in South Africa," is defended by the government press of England as "sound and fair reasoning." Says *The Standard* (London):

"Such a breach of the spirit and letter of the law can be justified only by overwhelming reasons of state. It must be explained —to allay uneasiness—that the governor, in deciding to assume this arbitrary authority, is acting on the advice of his cabinet, and that the ministry in turn are giving effect to the wishes of a majority of the members of the legislative assembly, without—this is a very material point—distinction of party."

The parliament, says *The Daily Telegraph* (London), was not a representative institution anyway. "He must indeed be a glutton for representative institutions who can claim reverence for members owing their seats to rebels who are actually in arms against the King's authority, or who have surrendered to stand their trial."

In the absence of the Cape parliament, the Cape taxes for the administrative work of the colony are to be raised by royal warrant, issued at the recommendation of the Cape ministry and on the advice of the Colonial Secretary. Commenting on this, *The Daily News* (London, Liberal) says:

"It would be difficult to name any single principle of our constitution which was not violated by this arrangement. The principles that the King can not tax; that representation and taxation are indissoluble; that the home Government has no control over the taxation of the colonies—these are the very bases of our empire, founded by two centuries of effort. There is not one which is not violated by Mr. Chamberlain's latest step in South Africa. It is the very inversion of the pyramid."

The Speaker (Liberal) declares:

"Nothing can be more ominous than that after nearly two years of fighting, after having obtained the control of all the railways, we should find ourselves on the brink of destroying not only two republics, but a self-governing colony. Will those who approve of murder acquiesce in infanticide, or has a point at last been reached in the development of this vast political tragedy at which the simple-minded elector will at length be informed that there is, after all, a distinction between Liberal and Tory imperialism?"

The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) observes that the laurels which history accords to the fallen brave will be but a poor compensation to the South African Dutch for the gradual destruction of their race through the continuation of the war. They have everything to lose and nothing to gain by keeping up the struggle. There is no hope of intervention, and the conflict in England itself between the Liberals and the Imperialists has

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no practical value for the Boers. It is an academic difference about an irrevocable past. It continues:

"The Boers should now devote themselves to the rescue of what is left to them and to the preservation of their national individuality. They bequeath their untarnished honor as an heirloom to their descendants. But if the war be continued for another year, the combatants will scarcely leave any descendants, and the Dutch race in South Africa will be the poorer for the loss of a vigorous and flourishing branch."

The *Perseveranza* (Milan) also believes that the time has come for the Boers to yield. As long as the irreconcilable attitude is maintained in South Africa, it says, England can not be expected to do otherwise than she is doing. The correspondent of *The Times* (London), who signs himself "P. S.," and whose bitter condemnation of England's course was a feature of his letters from Pretoria last year, now resides in England, and is trying to induce the Boers to give in. From a long letter in *The Times* we take the following, which is his opinion of what Germany would do in England's place:

"All nations hate the British, but none of them love us [the Afrikanders]. If we were independent and ruled from the Zambesi to Cape Town other nations would conspire against us and our land would be their battle-field. There is now no chance of freedom or of safety for us save under the British flag. We have our choice now. We can accept the position of Australia and Canada as an integral part of the empire, or we can struggle on till we be all annihilated by the English, or, worse still, until we be all crushed under the iron hand of the German War Lord, whose little finger is thicker than the thighs of Chamberlain, Milner, and Rhodes combined. . . . We Afrikanders ought to remember how the great continental Powers have treated conquered peoples, the Poles, for instance, and then we may well thank heaven we have the Britons only to deal with. We have our chance now to end the war and to secure a safe, honorable, and prosperous future for ourselves and children. Should we prolong it, the day may not be far distant when the British may be compelled to adopt a plan similar to that proposed by the Germans, when the Cape, Natal, and the two states may be cleared of their Dutch population to fill up the British portion of New Guinea. Again I call upon my people to make peace at once, that we may all live in our own land with our children in security and prosperity."

Continental comment on the war in general continues to indicate much bitterness toward Great Britain. In this eternal war why do not the English plainly admit that their object is to annihilate the Dutch republics, which are an obstacle in the path of their imperialism? asks Robert de Caix, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). The war, says the *Débats* editorially, has deprived the English attitude toward imperial questions of all calmness:

"It has, so to speak, narrowed the English mind, and it seems likely to have a demoralizing effect, which will not cease with the conflict itself. The war has given an opportunity to the rising commercial rivals of England, and has hastened the moment when the economic crisis which must inevitably attend the development of competing industries will become acute. The time when the English busied themselves with their internal development in security, calmness, and profound self-confidence seems irremediably closed."

At the same time, the *Débats* regards it as "supremely ridiculous" to suppose for a moment that anything short of a complete and final English victory will be the outcome of the struggle. It is really difficult to understand, concludes this Paris journal, how so many continental papers have suffered from the "delusion of British defeats." These papers, it says, must get their news chiefly from their imagination. The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) and Henri Rochefort's radical Paris journal, the *Intransigeant*, publish every day violently anti-British editorials. The Brussels paper declares that the annexation of the two republics by Great Britain would be a political and moral crime far more detestable than the partitions of Poland, and the *Intransigeant* calls Lord Kitchener "a stupid, disgusting, frightful assassin."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHARACTER OF THE SULTAN.

REFUGEES from the Ottoman empire have recently come into Europe, and they give sensational descriptions of Abdul Hamid. One of these refugees, Georges Dorys, who was formerly in the entourage of the Sultan and is now a Parisian journalist, has published a book entitled "Abdul Hamid Intime." He thus describes the Sultan as he looks to-day:

"Old, feeble, shriveled, with a face that shows all the workings of evil cunning and abject terror. He is but fifty-nine years old, but the changes since his ascension to the throne twenty five years ago are only partly due to time. His jaws are heavy to brutality. The cheek-bones bulge as from a death's head. An ugly wiry beard is mottled from dark brown to a rusty red, due to shiftless dyeing. His emaciated pallor is heightened by the ungainly fez that covers his baldness. The nose is that of a vulture. The upper lip, hidden under his mustache, is refined and cruel; the lower, thick and sensual. The eyes, deep in their sockets and half-veiled by shaggy brows, are lighted by a 'shifting flame,' and strike the beholder with uneasiness, like the eyes of a madman. The Sultan is distressingly thin. He lives by his nerves alone, and this in great part explains the many contradictions in his character. The family strain of insanity taints his blood. He is a nervous monomaniac, of the persecuted-persecutor type. His mania is the fear of death. All his powers of mind are devoted to self-preservation, and they are by now monstrously developed to the choking of other faculties. He detects peril by instinct, tho his diseased imagination swells it out of all proportion. He can judge and use men, and he is an adept manipulator of all the ruses of intrigue and diplomacy."

Abdul Hamid's favorite book, says his biographer, is "The Prince," by Machiavelli. It is his hand-manual of statecraft. He has proved a past master of the sly Italian school, adding to it his own insidious Oriental genius. By ruse he climbed to power, and by it since then he has kept himself alive and unhung. He sometimes surrenders to force, but only to win back the advantage later.

When fury seizes the Sultan, we are told, he gives way to ungovernable anger. He seizes inkstands, throws them at his secretaries, or fires revolvers. He is the ruffianly murderer at such times. The other side of his cruelty is more classical and Oriental. It is diabolical but gentlemanly. He has private dungeons and inquisition chambers. Here while persons accused by his spies are being questioned, his Majesty is within hearing, tho invisible. The tortures are often of the most odious ingenuity.

Terror of man, of disease, of the calamities of nature, of aught spelling "death," is the trait of the Sultan's character that dominates all the others. He suspects every one. Gestures abruptly made in his presence often cost dear. A gardener in the royal park Abdul shot dead for rising too quickly in an attitude of respect. Dorys relates that once as his (Dorys's) father, the Prince of Samos, was retiring from an audience, he stumbled in his backward steps and fell. In a moment the Sultan had pressed a spring behind him. The wall opened and he vanished within, safe from the expected attack.

The author thus speaks of the spiritual side of Abdul's character:

"The Sultan's religion is a blending of doubt and superstition. He is not a believer, and therefore not pious, but he is foolishly credulous. It is a dark, craven religion, all fear and terror. He is not a fatalist, and in the silly confidence in his own wits he seeks to outwit destiny. Thoughts of the hereafter and its torments rack him with agony. Then he prays in sudden fervor, and it is said that he makes secret vows and flogs himself. But he soon gets discouraged and turns skeptic again. He is shrewd enough, however, to be a devout chief of the faithful, and he makes use of the piety of the Mussulmans. He encourages ignorant fanaticism. His censorship extends to the liberal tendencies of even the Koran itself. He banished one scholar who dared interpret the sacred book from this standpoint. He has no love for Christianity, tho he simulates respect for all creeds. But he hates and distrusts most of all an Islam proselyte."

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CURRENT POETRY.

Love.

By MARGUERITE MERINGTON.

My love for thee is like — my love for thee—
Soul of my universe, it stands alone!
On all by poets dreamed, or prophets shown
It levies tribute yet lacks simile.
'Tis of the elements, God's earth, the sea
And sun. 'Tis all the human heart hath known
For lover, parent, friend and child in one—
Spirit made flesh, as flesh can spirit be,
'Tis suffering supreme, whose passioned tide
Ceaseless beats back and forth from joy to pain,
But Godlike most of all when most belied
By giving life a crown of thorns to gain,
Yet, tho its Heaven is snatched from Hell's abyss,
The greatest grief would be its Heaven to miss!

—In September *Scribner's.*

Golden Rod.

By CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

It is the twilight of the year,
And through her wondrous wide abode
The Autumn goes, all silently,
To light her lamps along the road.

—In September *Ainslee's Magazine.*

Aspiration.

By MADISON CAWEIN.

Oh, for a soul that fulfils
Music like that of a bird!
Thrilling with rapture the hills,
Heedless if any have heard.

Or, like the flower that blooms
Lone in the midst of the trees,
Filling the woods with perfumes,
Careless if any one sees.

Or, like the wandering wind,
Over the meadow that swings,
Bringing wild sweets to mankind,
Knowing not that which it brings.

Oh, for a way to impart
Beauty, no matter how hard!
Like unto nature, whose art
Never once dreams of reward.

—In September *Lippincott.*

Ad Astra.

By THOMAS WALSH.

Love, you are late.
Yea, while the rose-leaves falls
In showers against the moonlit garden wall,
My firm hand shuts the gate.
The nightingale
Has worn himself with pleading;
The fountains' silvered tears are interceding,
But what is their avail?

Love, you are late.
Long stood the postern wide
With all morning glories twined; inside
Bird called to bird for mate.
Noon and the sun,—
The loves of bees and flowers;
With folded hands unclaimed I marked the hours
That saw my youth undone.

Then evening star
And coming of the moon!
Ah, not too soon, my soul, ah, not too soon
Broke their soft grace afar!
All consecrate,
I chose my white path there,
And took the withered roses from my hair.
Love, you are late,—too late!

—In August *Atlantic Monthly.*

Forbearance.

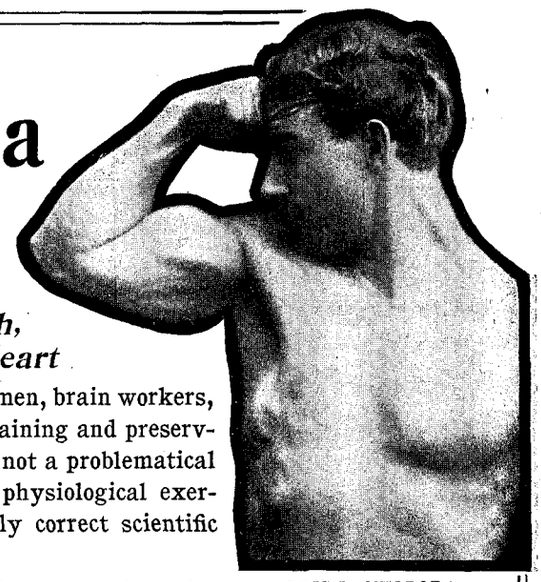
By EDITH M. THOMAS.

He said—oft questioned why his wit's keen lance
Strikes right and left, his bosom-friend perchance,
While traitor and deserter scathless go—
"We speak no evil of the dead, you know!"

—In September *Scribner's.*

THE

Swoboda System



ALOIS P. SWOBODA,
Originator and Sole Instructor.

Restores to Health, Strengthens the Heart

I am teaching intelligent men, brain workers, the ideal principles of attaining and preserving perfect health. It is not a problematical theory, but a system of physiological exercise, based upon absolutely correct scientific facts.

And if you will follow my instructions for a few weeks I will promise you such a superb muscular development and such a degree of vigorous health as to forever convince you that intelligent direction of muscular effort is just as essential to success in life as intelligent mental effort. **No pupil of mine will need to digest his food with pepsin nor assist nature with a dose of physic.** I will give you an appetite and a strong stomach to take care of it; a digestive system that will fill your veins with rich blood; a strong heart that will regulate circulation and improve assimilation; a pair of lungs that will purify your blood; a liver that will work as nature designed it should; a set of nerves that will keep you up to the standard of physical and mental energy. I will increase your nervous force and capacity for mental labor, making your daily work a pleasure. You will sleep as a man ought to sleep. You will start the day as a mental worker must who would get the best of which his brain is capable. I can promise you all of this because it is common-sense, rational and just as logical as that study improves the intellect.

An Appreciative Testimonial from the Contracting Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO., December 22, 1893.

MR. ALOIS P. SWOBODA, Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Swoboda: Although it is less than two months since I first commenced work at your system of physiological exercise I am most thoroughly convinced that your system is a decided success. A comparative statement of my measurements will show you what I have accomplished in the short period of less than two months.

MEASUREMENTS:

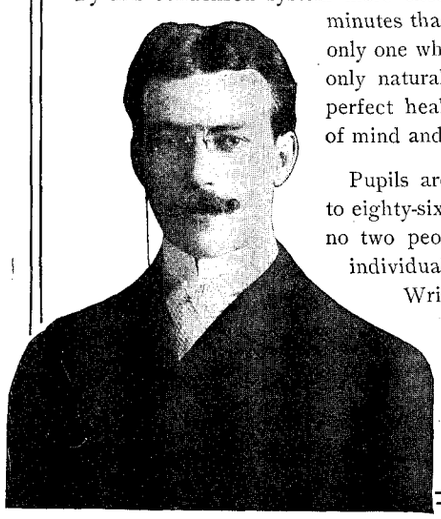
	At Beginning.	In 60 Days.
Chest normal	33	38½
" contracted	31¾	31¾
" expanded	34½	39½
Waist	29	29
Neck	13¼	14
Biceps	10¾	13¾
Forearms	9⅞	10¾
Weight	137	150
Height	5 8½	5 8½

In addition to this large increased muscular development my general health is decidedly improved. Thanking you for what you have done for me, and with best wishes for your continued success, I am,

Very sincerely,
T. O JENNINGS, Contg. Fgt. Agt.

My system is taught by mail only and with perfect success, requires no apparatus whatever, and but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring.

By this condensed system more exercise and benefit can be obtained in ten minutes than by any other in two hours, and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. It is the only natural, easy and speedy method for obtaining perfect health, physical development and elasticity of mind and body.



Pupils are both sexes, ranging in age from fifteen to eighty-six, and all recommend the system. Since no two people are in the same physical condition, individual instructions are given in each case. Write at once, mentioning THE LITERARY DIGEST, for full information and convincing endorsements from many of America's leading citizens.

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421 Western Book Bldg., Chicago

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We have no agents or branch stores.
All orders should be sent direct to us.

New Fall Suits and Jackets.

THERE are many new styles in suits and jackets for this season, and the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost should write for our new Fall and Winter Catalogue and samples of the materials from which we make our garments. We keep no ready-made stock, but make every garment to order. Our prices are lower than ever before.

Our Catalogue illustrates:

New Cloth Gowns, $8 up.
Jaunty Cloth Costumes, lined throughout with fine quality taffeta silk, **$15 up.**
Suits of Wide Welt Corduroy, $20 up.
The latest material—with the soft lustre of silk velvet, and of splendid wearing qualities.

Separate Skirts, $4 up.
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Long Outer Jackets, $10 up. Jaunty Short Jackets, $7 up.

We Pay Express Charges Everywhere.

Remember this is a "Money Back" Business. "What Does that Mean?"

It means that whatever we send you must fit and give you satisfaction. If it does not, send it back, and *we will refund your money.*

Catalogue and samples will be sent *free* by return mail. Be sure to mention whether you wish samples for suits or for cloaks, so that we will be able to send you a full line of exactly what you desire.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.

Secure at once from St. Paul, the Fur Centre of America,
THE 1901-'02

International Fur Authority
An Exponent of Famous Albrecht Furs.

This complete catalog thoroughly *reviews and illustrates all the correct* and standard styles in furwear, imparting valuable and reliable information and lowest market prices.

It is the only comprehensive fur guide issued, and is a most desirable work to possess.

The long and intimate connections *of E. Albrecht & Son with the trappers* of the Northwest are interwoven with the early history of American Fur Interests. Their vast resources, *thorough connection with leading* European Fur Markets, enable them to offer unconditionally the world's best in furs at minimum prices.

Send 2c. stamp to cover postage.

E. ALBRECHT & SON, Box G, 20 E. 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Fur Headquarters of the United States.

$45 TOLMAN RANGES $21.75

with reservoir and high closet. **Great Foundry Sale.** We ship range for examination without a cent in advance. If you like it, pay $21.75 and freight and take range for

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL.

If not satisfactory we agree to **refund your money.** Tolman Ranges are made of best wrought steel. Oven 17½x21 in. Six 8 in. holes. Best bakers and roasters on earth. Burn anything. Asbestos lined flues.

Guaranteed 5 years.

Will save their cost in fuel in **One Year.** Write today for our new catalogue.

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30Day Trial Free

AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

If your dealer does not handle MONARCH MALLEABLE IRON & STEEL RANGES we will ship the first one ordered from your community at the wholesale price; saving you from $10.00 to $25.00. Freight paid 400 miles.

☞ SENT FREE—Handsome catalogue with wholesale prices and full particulars.

Malleable Iron Range Co.
132 Lake Street, BEAVER DAM, WIS.
Recently St. Louis, Mo.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Family Secrets.—"Maudie's husband won't let her wear a tight bathing-suit." "Why not?" "He does not wish her to expose the family skeleton!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Expensive Advertising.—"My largest item of expense is on account of advertising." "I was not aware that you were in business." "I am not. But my wife reads the ads. in the papers."—*The Indianapolis News.*

An Interesting Standard.—"What is your idea of a man of honor?" "A man of honor," said the French nobleman, throwing out his chest, "is one who will pay his wine bills and card debts, even if he has to marry in order to get the money."—*The Washington Star.*

Break the Rest.—TUNER; "Your daughter left word that I should call and repair the piano."

MR. BINKS: "What's wrong with it?"

TUNER: "She says three strings are broken."

MR. BINKS (confidentially): "Look here, here's five shillings for yourself. Break the rest of 'em."—*Tit-Bits.*

Pretty Good Proof.—FARMER GREENE: "One o' Josh Medder's summer boarders skipped out without settlin' and Josh is tickled to death."

FARMER BROWN: "How's that?"

FARMER GREENE: "Why Josh has been tellin' everybody that th' feller wuz a foreign nobleman, an' that proves it!"—*Puck.*

Why He Escaped.—THE LITERARY EDITOR: "That fellow Scribbler sent in a poem this morning entitled 'Why Do I Live?'"

THE EDITOR: "What did you do with it?"

THE LITERARY EDITOR: "Returned it with an inclosed slip, saying: 'Because you mailed this instead of bringing it personally.'"—*The Indianapolis News.*

Presence of Mind.—At one of the railway-construction works in the vicinity of a certain city a highly esteemed clergyman takes a great interest in the members of his flock who are engaged at the cutting. The other day he saw one of them entering a "pub" and hailed him; but Pat simply looked and walked in. Waiting until he came out, the reverend gentleman accosted him thus: "Pat, didn't you hear me calling?" "Yes, your ravrince, I did; but—but I had only the price of one!"—*Tit-Bits.*

His Interest in China.—He was very young. To be precise, he was five years and seven months. As long as he could remember he had had to set aside a part of the money he received to educate the little children of China. He didn't love them as much as he should, or he would not have asked:

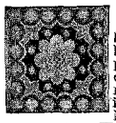
"Mother, they're killing all the Chinese children, aren't they?"

"Yes, isn't it dreadful? Are you not glad you are not a little Chinese boy?"

"Yes. But when they get them all killed, I won't have to send them any more of my money, will I?"—*The Evening Sun.*

WE CARPET YOUR FLOOR FOR $3.00

to introduce our new, serviceable and healthful **BRUSSELETTE ART RUGS.**



Attractive and artistic patterns, woven on *both sides and in all colors and sizes.* Easily kept clean and warranted to outwear higher-priced carpets. Sent prepaid to any point east of the Rocky Mountains. Money refunded if *not satisfactory. Illustrated catalogue showing* rugs in actual colors sent free. SANITARY MFG. CO., Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Hair Health

means **Hair Beauty.** Both may be yours if you use

Mexican Shampoo and Dandruff Cure

the only pure vegetable scalp cleaner and hair food known. Positively guaranteed to cure dandruff and falling hair.

Makes magnificent lather and LEAVES THE HAIR SOFT.

Toledo, Ohio, July 9, 1901.

I find it gives a *lustre and softness to the hair* secured by no other remedy. It leaves the scalp in a thoroughly healthy condition. L. M. MOORE.

Price, $1.00—all druggists refund on request. Our booklet, "Hair Health," with sample, **FREE.**

THE WHEELER COMPANY, Ltd.,
78 Main Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

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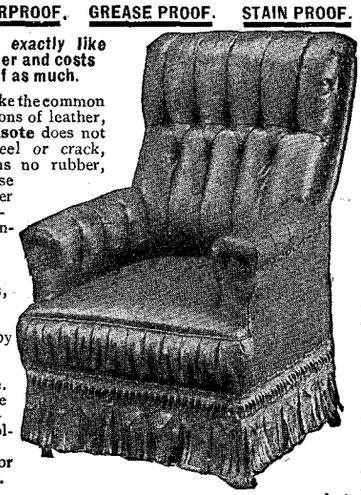
Outwears Leather!

WATERPROOF. GREASE PROOF. STAIN PROOF.

Looks exactly like leather and costs half as much.



Unlike the common imitations of leather, **Pantasote** does not *rot, peel or crack,* contains no rubber, cellulose or other dangerously inflammable substances, and is not affected by heat, cold or climate. Made in standard colors, plain or figured.

A piece, 18 x 18 inches, sufficient to cover a chair seat, will be sent for 25 cents.

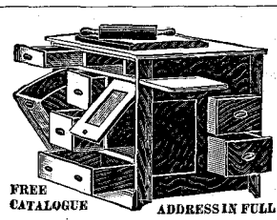
Sample Free! *15x6 inches, enough to make a Sewing Companion, sent for 2c. stamp with your upholsterer's name*

"Received the highest award at the Philadelphia Export Exposition over all competitors by recommendation of committee appointed by Franklin Institute."

Caution! There are worthless and dangerous imitations. Genuine goods have "Pantasote" stamped on the edge.

THE PANTASOTE COMPANY
29 Broadway, Dept. P, New York City.

The Natural Body Brace advertised in this paper in the first issue of this month, is a delightful, certain remedy for ailments peculiar to women and girls. It makes walking and work easy; gives good figure and light step. Write the Natural Body Brace Co., Box 713, Salina, Kan., for free illustrated book.



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THE QUEEN HYGIENIC KITCHEN CABINETS FROM $2.50 UP

The greatest labor saving devices ever invented. They are worth three closets. **Save time, trouble, space, labor and money.** Have convenient receptacles for all baking utensils, cereal products, spices table linen, etc. We manufacture 20 styles in various sizes, ranging in *prices from* $2.50 upwards. Write for our complete Free 100-page Catalogue. **We will save you money on Kitchen Cabinets and Household Furniture.** Buy direct from factory and save dealer's profit.

THE QUEEN CABINET CO., Dept. L 4—232 to 236 Fifth av., Chicago, Ill.

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Always up-to-date, the well-known

"Little Indian"

has put on a new collar of the famous brand

"Little Indian"

Collars—Cuffs—Shirts

It is called the **"Tomnus"** and can be bought of all good dealers for 15c.—2 for 25c. Present this advertisement to your dealer and he will give you a handsomely mounted

Full Length Picture FREE

of the "Little Indian" ready to frame and without advertising on it. Size, 10x13 inches.

If your dealer does not keep "Little Indian" goods, write us and we will furnish name of one who does, where the picture can be obtained. Catalogue of styles mailed *free*.

H. C. CURTIS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

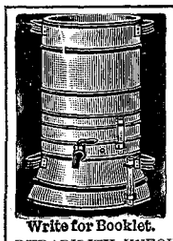
MANY ADVANTAGES.

Perfect in fit, never ragged or uncomfortable. Very convenient, stylish, economical. Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble linen goods. Turn-down collars are reversible and give double service.

NO LAUNDRY WORK.

When soiled, discard. **Ten collars or five pairs of cuffs, 25c. By mail, 30c.** Send 6c. in stamps for sample collar or pair of cuffs. Name size and style.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. 19, Boston.



Write for Booklet.

THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **HON. FRANK A. VANDERLIP**, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, writes "The Sanitary Still is satisfactory and it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to anyone desiring pure as well as palatable water. The Still is simple but effective, and should be in every home. I consider it all that is claimed for it." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition.

DURABILITY UNEQUALED. AVOID CHEAP AND FLIMSY STILLS.

Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago.

When "Teddy" Was Afraid of Big Game.—Vice-President Roosevelt was not always the mighty hunter he is now. He has had his day of being afraid of big game. But that was many years ago, when he was a wee little boy in short trousers, and used to play tag in Madison Square in New York.

Opposite the square, on the east side, stood a Presbyterian church; and the sexton, while airing the building one Saturday, noticed a small boy peering curiously in at the half-open door, but making no move to enter.

"Come in, my little man, if you wish to," said the sexton.

"No, thank you," said the boy; "I know what you've got in there."

"I haven't anything that little boys mayn't see. Come in."

"I'd rather not." And the juvenile Theodore cast a sweeping and somewhat apprehensive glance around the pews and galleries and bounded off to play again.

Still the lad kept returning once in a while and peeping in. When he went home that day he told his mother of the sexton's invitation and his unwillingness to accept it.

"But why didn't you go in, my dear?" she asked. "It is the house of God, but there is no harm in entering it quietly and looking about."

With some shyness the little fellow confessed that he was afraid to go in because the zeal might jump out at him from under a pew or somewhere.

"The zeal? What is the zeal?" the mother inquired.

"Why," explained Theodore, "I suppose it is some big animal like a dragon or an alligator. I went there to church last Sunday with Uncle R——, and I heard the minister read from the Bible about the zeal, and it frightened me."

Down came the Concordance from the library shelf, and one after another the texts containing the word "zeal" was read to the child, whose eyes suddenly grew big and his voice excited, as he exclaimed:

"That's it—the last you read!"

It was Psalm lxix. 9: "For the zeal of thine house hath eaten me up."—*Harper's Weekly*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

September 5.—*Li Hung Chang informs the foreign ministers that imperial edicts providing for the signing of the protocol have reached Peking.*

September 6.—Commissioner Rockhill sends a despatch saying that the evacuation of Pe-king and of the province of Pe-chi-li is expected to be completed by September 22.

September 7.—The protocol between the Powers and China is signed at Peking, and the hope is expressed on the part of the ministers that it meant a new era in the relations between China and the Western World.

SOUTH AFRICA.

September 3.—General De Wet issues a proclamation that all British troops found in the Orange River Colony after September 15 will be shot; a party of British is ambushed near Merinspoort; Boer commandos are operating not far from Cape Town.

September 5.—Portuguese officials seize on the

Pears'

is not only the best soap for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving-stick soap.

Established over 120 years.

Our MASTERPIECE RAZOR,

the Razor of the new century, fully represents what it is branded, is worth its weight in gold, is a necessary requisite to him who shaves, and indispensable to a man desirous of obtaining *sterling quality.*

EVERY MAN THAT SHAVES

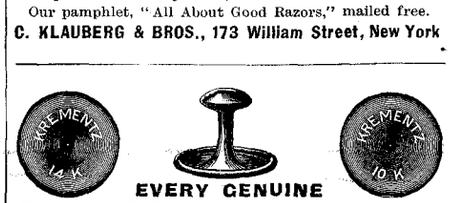
owes it to himself to be fully informed about the excellence and smooth-cutting quality of our *Masterpiece Razor,* which we sell in pairs for $5.00.

We sell razors exclusively; we make them, we grind them, we hone them, put them in good cutting order, ready for the face; that has been our specialty since 1819. We use the best material money can buy. Every man in our employ is "an artist in his line." The work comes as near perfection as human ingenuity can make it. Every razor is personally inspected before leaving our hands.

We have no agents, we sell direct to consumer, we deliver free, we warrant every razor to be precisely what we say it is, and have *but one price.*

Our pamphlet, "All About Good Razors," mailed free.

C. KLAUBERG & BROS., 173 William Street, New York



EVERY GENUINE

KREMENTZ

ONE PIECE COLLAR BUTTON

Has the name "Krementz" stamped on the back, showing quality, whether solid or plate, as our plate outwears some solid buttons. Beware of imitations. You get a new one without charge in case a genuine **Krementz** button is damaged from any cause. Special styles for Ladies' Shirt Waists and Children's Dresses. Sold by all jewelers. **The Story of a Collar Button** free on request.

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63 Chestnut St., Newark, N.J.

The "Best" Light

is a portable 100 candle power light, costing only 2 cts. per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Brighter than electricity or acetylene, and cheaper than kerosene. **No Dirt. No Grease. No Odor.** Over 100 styles. Lighted instantly with a match. Every lamp warranted. **Agents Wanted Everywhere.**

THE "BEST" LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th Street, CANTON, OHIO.

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Transvaal frontier a large supply of ammunition intended for the Boers.

September 6.—Lotter's entire command is killed, wounded, or captured by Major Scobell's force after a sharp action south of Petersburg.

SOUTH AMERICA.

September 2.—Reports of the siege of Boca del Toro by insurgents are confirmed.

September 3.—Secretary Hay offers the mediation of the United States in the South American imbroglio.

September 4.—The German consul at Boca del Toro requests the presence of the gunboat *Machias* at that port, fear of an engagement being entertained.

September 6.—Advices from Colon say that the Venezuelan revolution is extending over the whole country.

September 7.—The first open step in the war between Venezuela and Colombia is taken by the bombardment of Rio Hache, a port of the latter country by the Venezuela fleet.

The United States gunboat *Machias* sails for Boca del Toro.

September 8.—It is reported that fighting has taken place at Boca del Toro, and that the Government is unable to repel the rebels.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 2.—Munir Bey, the Turkish envoy to Paris, returns to Switzerland in accordance with the French Government's request.

A despatch from Copenhagen says that Denmark has decided to accept the offer of the United States to sell Danish West Indies for about $4,480,000.

September 4.—The German Emperor receives Prince Chun at Potsdam; the envoy expresses regret for the murder of Baron von Kettler, and the Kaiser makes a stern reply.

The opening session of the Methodist Ecumencial conference takes place at the City Road Chapel in London.

Munir Bey is recalled by the Sultan to Constantinople.

Domestic.

THE STEEL STRIKE.

September 3.—Developments in the strike show further gains by the manufacturers.

September 5.—A conference between Gompers, Shaffer, and other labor leaders, and Mr. Schwab is held in New York, without result.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 2.—Vice-President Roosevelt speaks on the Fair Grounds at Minneapolis, discussing the duties of the nation.

September 5.—The America's Cup committee selects the *Columbia* in preference to the *Constitution* to defend the cup.

September 6.—President McKinley is seriously shot, in the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition, by an anarchist.

September 7.—Thomas W. Lawson offers to sail the *Independence* against both *Shamrocks* in England for $100,000 a side; Lipton declines the offer.

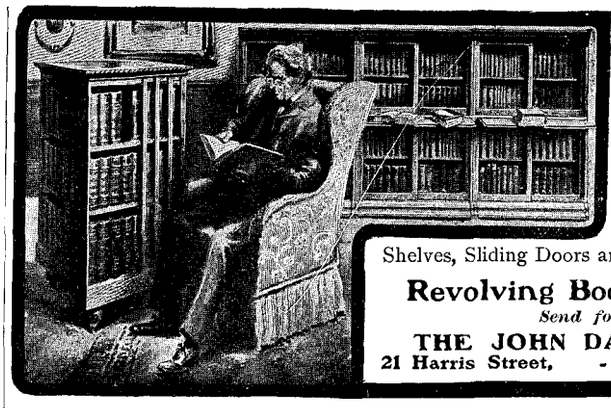
September 8.—There is a marked change for the better in President McKinley's condition, and while he is not out of danger, strong hope of his recovery is expressed.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

September 2.—*Philippines:* Two Filipinos are inaugurated as members of the Taft commission of Manila, carrying out the President's policy of giving the natives a voice in the civil government of the Philippines.

September 7.—*Cuba:* General Wood says that he wants the Cuban elections hurried; Señor Capote promises to deliver the text of the law on Wednesday so that its promulgation can be hastened.

September 8.—*Philippines:* The new tariff schedule for the Philippines reaches Manila and will be made public at once; more surrenders of insurgents are reported.



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$35. No typewriter is worth $100. We have made a mechanically EXCELLING machine and sell it for $35. We claim that it is THE SUPERIOR of any typewriter made. This is a broad but carefully weighed statement and it is the TRUTH.
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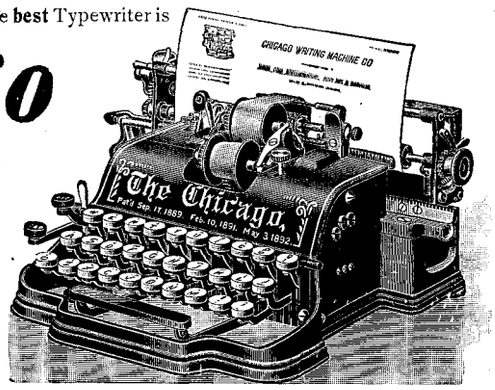

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the only kind having absolutely NON-BINDING and SELF-DISAPPEARING DOORS (PATENTED).
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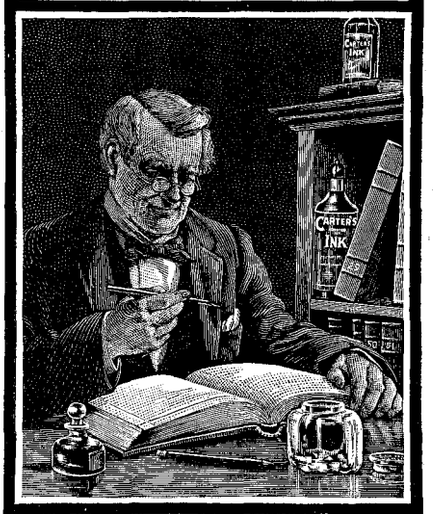
Gold Medal, Highest award at the Pan-American Exposition against all competition.

"AFTER ALL." CARTER'S INK IS THE BEST"



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Better take his advice and use Carter's.
Send for Booklet, "Inklings"—FREE.
The Carter's Ink Co., - - Boston, Mass.

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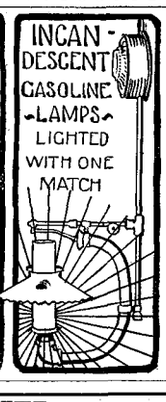
Incandescent Gasoline Lamps
give most light for least money. They vaporize gasoline and burn the vapor mixed with air, using an incandescent mantle, and produce 100 to 600 candle power for each burner. The light is steady and strong, and perfectly safe.
Average use costs 3c. per week. Handsome fixtures from $3.50 upward.
Everything in gasoline lamps for in-door and out-door use. We have "One match" and also alcohol lighting burners, in both overhead and under generators. Ask for catalogue C
The Canton Incandescent Light Co., Canton, Ohio.



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30 in. wide
quarter sawed oak front, oak throughout, letter files, blank drawers, document file, pigeon hole boxes, extension slides, letter holders and drops. Large, complete, attractive and convenient.
Desks $10 and up.
Can furnish your Office or Home throughout at FACTORY PRICES.
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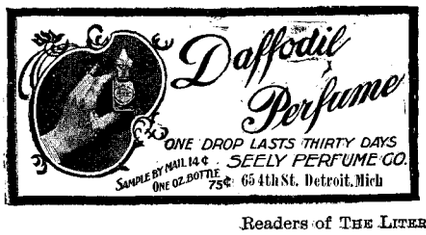

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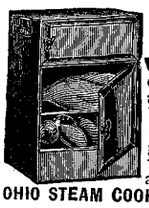

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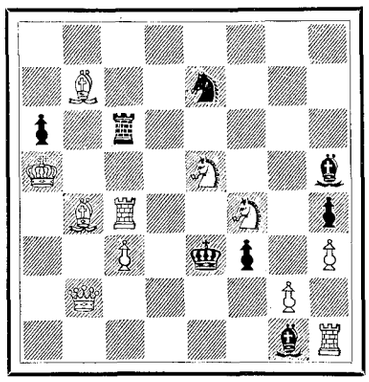
Problem 589.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST,
By X. HAWKINS.
Black—Eight Pieces.



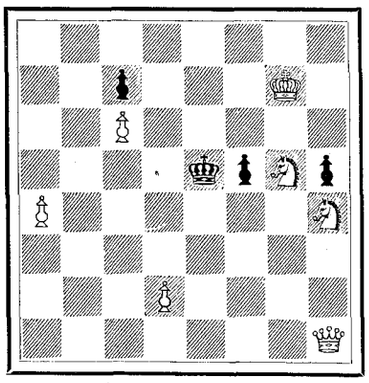
White—Eleven Pieces.

8; 1 B 2 s 3; p 1 r 5; K 3 S 2 b; 1 B R 2 S 1 p; 2 P 1 k p 1 P; 1 Q 4 P 1; 6 b R.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 590.

By KOHTZ AND KOCKELKORN.
Black—Four Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; 2 p 3 K 1; 2 P 5; 4 k p S p; P 6 S; 8; 3 P 4; 7 Q.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 583.

Key-move, Kt—Q 6.

No. 584.

1. Kt—Q B 4 / K x Kt (B 4)	2. Q x P / P—Kt 6	3. Q—K 4, mate
	2. ..... / P—R 4	3. P—Kt 3, mate
1. ..... / K x Kt (K 6)	2. Q—Q 6 ch / K—B 4 (must)	3. Q—K 5, mate

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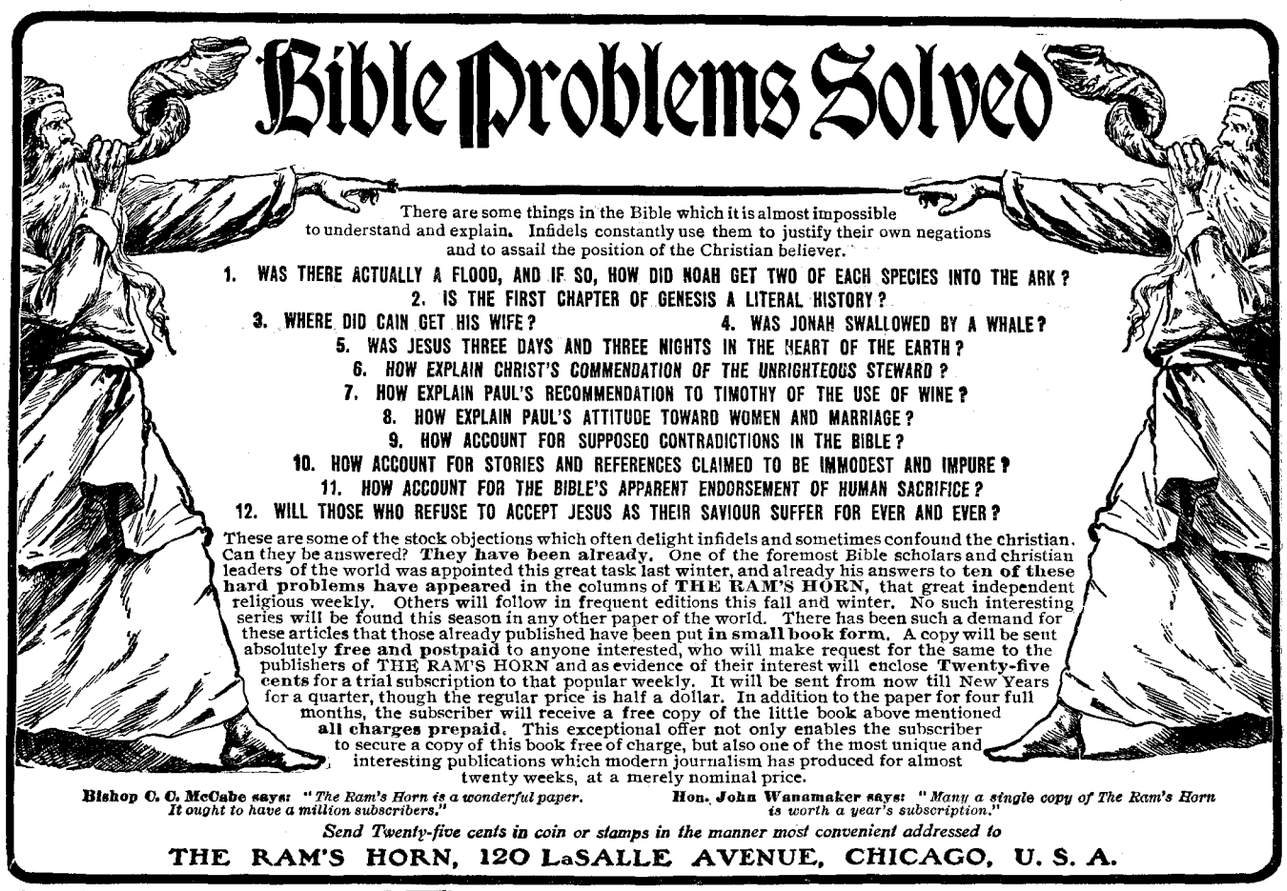
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1. ..... K—K 5
2. Q x P ch, K x Q (must)
3. Kt—Q 2, mate

1. ..... K—B 3
2. Kt—Kt 6, Any
3. Q—B 7, mate

1. ..... P—Kt 6
2. Q x P ch, K x Kt (B 4)
3. Q—K 4, mate

2. ....., K x Kt (K 6)
3. Q—B 7, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. G. D., New Orleans; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; O. C. B., Humboldt, Kan.; W. J. L., Richmond, Va.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit, Mich.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; Dr. E. E. Harvey, Norwich, Can.; W. Hyde, Brooklyn.

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In addition to those reported, C. R. O got 582; O. C. P., 581 and 582; Dr. H. S., 579; Dr. H. S., and Dr. A. H. Brown, Hamilton, Mo., 581.

ERRATUM.

In the Taverner problem given in notation (August 31), it is the white Q on Q Kt 3.

Another Puzzling End-Game.

This position from *La Strategie* is similar to the one by Schwers in THE DIGEST, August 17. Here we have a Knight and Rook against a Queen. In the other we had a Bishop and Rook:

8; 5 S 2; K 1 p 5; 2 q 4 p; 1 p P 1 k 2 P; 1 P p R 4; 2 P 1 P 3; 8.

White to play and win.

Our Correspondence Directory.

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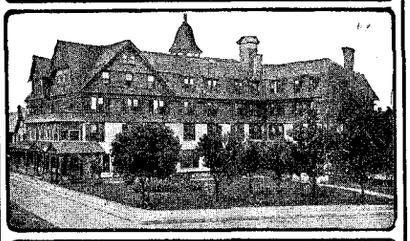

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